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EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY

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THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

PART XXVIII

EDITED WITH NOTES

E. LOBEL, M.A.

LONDON
EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY
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PREFACE

This part is devoted to that area of Greek literature which either is attested or can plausibly be claimed for Hesiod: hexameter verses, not otherwise continuously recorded, in traditional formulaic diction, which set out the corpus of Greek saga in a scheme of genealogies beginning from the gods. Its contents do not fall far short of doubling the bulk of new papyrus fragments of this poet. For identification, decipherment, combination, and interpretation we are indebted to Mr. Lobel alone.

Once again it is a pleasure to acknowledge a grant of 500 dollars from U.N.E.S.C.O., to thank Dr. John Rea for making the index and the Printer to the University for his care and accuracy.

E. G. TURNER
T. C. SKEAT

Joint Editors,

Graeco-Roman Memoirs

October 1962

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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION

The method of publication follows that adopted in Part XXVI. As there, the dots indicating letters unread and, within square brackets, the estimated number of lost letters are printed slightly below the line. Corrections and annotations which appear to be in a different hand from that of the original scribe are printed in thick type. Square brackets [] indicate a lacuna, round brackets [) the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation, angular brackets abbreviation, angular brackets abbreviation, has uperflouse letter or letters, double square brackets [] a deletion, the signs '' an insertion above the line. Dots within brackets represent the estimated number of letters lost or deleted, dots outside brackets mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Dots under letters indicate that the reading is doubtful. Letters not read or marked as doubtful in the literal transcript may be read or appear without the dot marking doubt in the reconstruction, if the context justifies this. Lastly, heavy Arabic numerals refer to Oxyrhynchus papyri printed in this and preceding volumes, ordinary numerals to columns.

The abbreviations used are in the main identical with those in Liddell and Scott, Greek-English Lexicon (ninth ed.). It is hoped that any new ones will be self-explanatory.

NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

2481. HESIOD, Catalogue, Book i (? and others)

The fragments collected under this number were written by the same copyist as D (PSI 1301). One at least, fr. 3, is attributable to the first book of Hesiod's Catalogue. The source of the others is not, so far as I see, determinable. Frr. 140, [0], 2, 5(a), (b) combine with fragments of other manuscripts, some published, some new, and appear elsewhere in this volume. Below are the scraps I have not succeeded in relating to any larger wholes or recomizable story.

The text was copied by a single hand but the writing varies very noticeably from place to place. The variations many occur close together, as may be seen by comparing the upper and lower parts of fr. 5(a) col. i., and fr. r(a) col. i with fr. t(b) col. ii, which are immediately consecutive in adjacent columns, so that from this observation no inference can be drawn about the spread of the remains. Of the lection signs some appear to be due to the writer of the text, others are in a greyer ink and presumably by a different hand, which seems to be responsible for some, and may be for all, of the later insertions, except that the large, heavy coronis at the top of fr. 5(b) col. iii looks like the addition of a pen which has made no other contribution.

The writing was assigned by the editor of PSI 1301 to the second century and I see no reason to question his dating.

Fr. 6 2], the upper part of a slightly convex upright; if π , all trace of the cross-stroke has vanished

Fr. 7 z]..., only scattered traces, that before χ compatible with the upper arm of κ ≥ The papers in S in Feb. 2 The S in Feb.

Fr. 8 . .].ηρ[]χόλο.[]κρ[]εβα[

Fr. 8 x]., an upright ρ [headless 3 ρ [headless 4 The loop of ρ [has disappeared Fr. 8 x The frequent sequence $\beta \nu \eta | \nu \rho \rho^{-2} = \lambda^2 \eta \bar{\nu} \eta$ may be called to the attention.

Fr. 9 2], a forked letter, I think v not χ Between τ and v a worm-hole in which a narrow letter could have stood 3 τ has a stroke ascending to right from its top; perhasys $[\pi]$ should be written and this is suggested also by the 'long' over the lost letter before v = 4], the upper part of a stroke descending to right After v the left-hand side of e or θ , followed by a trace level with the tops of the letters

Fr. 9 2 If] preέτην, (δ)θυνεέτην may be thought of, but the only form of this purely Hesiodic word sleswhere found is δθύνον, even of the Boreadae (K 2, 20), where the dual might have been supposed appropriate.

Fr. 10 1.0.0] ιευα[],[De K OL]αλλαπένεςθα ' νος ανθρωπο[] ευπρ []τρ[] [v porc] απει **ξέατο**] [] π ροι €ν αςκ[] ρετηγεκαιαύ[τοιουςτεν]....ερητιδαμ[] ατουρας'ε ∫ 1. v Setyvoat]e[]cool[

Fr. 10 is very much rubbed. Many letters are represented only by specks and it is likely that a good proportion of the decipherments suggested depend on erroneous combinations

good proportion or the decemberments suggested usepens on enderests commandations of the second letter has a circular base; perhaps θ and Between a and c perhaps a trace of an inserted letter $|\cdot|$, an upright \cdot 4 The second letter had a cross-stroke; $|\tau|_{\theta}$ beceme no possibility After ϵ a narrow letter may have been lost in a worm-hole, but as the next two appear to be en, probably no whole letter is missing τ 1, appearently τ with an inordinately long cross-stroke \cdot , the lower let-hand arc of a circle; if ω , no whole letter is lost, if α , perhaps a narrow letter α 8. [ϵ either ν , cancelled by a stroke, descending from left, through its stem, or τ ; either anomalous $|\cdot|_{\xi}$ has baseless supright 0, $|\cdot|_{\xi}$, $|\cdot|_{\xi}$ an upright, prhaps forking at the top \cdot 10 Before τ perhaps the right-hand angle of ω Before ethe lower end of a stroke descending from left, e.g., λ μ τ if After the top of a stroke descending to right τ 1, haint tenes at the level of the tops of the letters τ 5 After the superscribed τ what resembles τ 1.

a high comma or low apostrophe ry].., the right-hand end of a cross-stroke, perhaps representing ϵ_i followed by what most recalls the left-hand central parts of κ Between α and τ the lower end of an inserted upright, followed, over τ, by what may have been intended for δ but now looks like a large angular apostrophe After c an apostrophe by the text-hand, but this does not account for all the ink . I, the foot of an upright off the line, followed closely by the bower end of a stroke descending from left; s, v anomalous 18 k, perhaps a single n, all of the 19]....[, a triangular letter, perhaps δ right-hand upright having disappeared but the tip likeliest, followed at more than the normal interval by two uprights, perhaps to be combined in a single letter, and these by what would be taken for x, if it did not appear itself to be followed by x, 20 Over o a tall upright apparently continuing into the second and is therefore perhaps v 21], the upper end of a stroke ascending, with a slight curve, mentioned in the previous line to right

Fr. 10 5 άλλα πάνεςθαι, 'see to other matters'? 16 Cf. Έργ. 152 χείρες ων δπό εφετέρης δαμέντες (after Il. x 310)?

circle 6], perhaps the top of o, though rather angular I can read neither the original letter nor the substituted correction, which I suppose to be λ 7 Of o only the upper right-hand arc

Fr. 12 2] .. , a or \(\lambda\), followed by a or \(\lambda\) 4 Before β perhaps the bottom angle of ν 6 After o only a trace; from the spacing I should guess v 8 I am not sure that what I have taken for λο is not a badly made ω, perhaps with the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top of its left-

Fr. 12

Fr. 12 5 ποιβήτατ' ἄκ[οι]τιν. 6 καλ λιπάρηση. 7 ava] Kroc. 8 If] ων, perhaps (κατα)θνή]των ἀνθρ[ώ]π[ων. Fr. 3

].[..]η ηρ[]ίη·] [βί]η 'Ηρ[ακληε]ίη. ωεπερικλύ | ενοςθε | είδης όφρα μεν οῦν εζωε Περικλύ[μ]ενος θε[ο]ειδής ούκ έδύναντο Πύβον πραθέειν μάλα περ μεμαώτες, Ιλονπραθέεινμαλαπερμεμαωτες. άλλ' ὅτε δὴ θανάτο]ιο Π[ε]ρικλύμενον λάβε μοῖρα] οπ] ρικλυμενονλαβεμοιρα. Δι]ος ά[λ]κιμο[ς] υίός οςα[]κιμο[]νιος. κτείνε δὲ Νηλήος ταλα είφρονος νίέας ἐςθλούς] είφρονος νιέας ε εθλους ενδεκα, δωδέκατος δὲ Γερ ήνιος ἱππότα Νέςτωρ ήνιοειπποτανεττωρ ξείνος ἐών ἐτύχηςε παρ' Γπποδάμοιςι Γερηνοίς πποδάμοι ειγερηνοίς. ν καικη] αμελαιναν. ν και κή ρ α μέλαιναν.], αλχμητής Θραςυμήδης] αιχμητηςθραςυμήδης ικ[α] Εχέφρων].[.]. χεφρων· lυ] w. Πολυκάς τη πολυκασί ροδό πηχυς],ηχυ. $\rho\tau$ 107

6 seqq. Hes. fr. 15 Rz.2 10 1 . prima facie v. but Fr. 3 x], [, the foot of an upright the sense seems to require was and Jos may be accepted, though not like the usual 12], traces compatible with the overhang of c the upper end of the upper arm c only a trace compatible with the top

Fr. 3 It is known that II. 6 seqq. stood in Bk. i of Hesiod's Catalogue, but I cannot bring this fragment into any close physical relation with any of the others. It remains uncertain whether or not other Books are represented. See fr. 4.

2 seqq. Supplements on the model of Π. ix 550 seqq. δφρα μὲν οδν ... οὐδ' ἐδύναντο ... ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ.

3 In Homer this agrist infinitive occurs only in the compound διαπραθέων, but the simplex again

Άςπ. 240 πραθέειν μεμαώτες.

TO

15

4 Similar phrases in Homer usually have an adjective with θακάτοιο or with μοίρα or with both, e.g. κατά μοιρ' έλαβεν μέλανος θανάτοιο Od. xvii 326; άγε μοιρα κακή θανάτοιο II, xiii 602; μοιρ' όλοή καθέλητει τανηλεγέος θανάτοιο Od. ii 100. As here μοΐρα παρεςτήκηι θανάτοιο hy. Hom, Aphrod. 269.

5 Supply 'sacked Pylos' in some form. 9 οδος δ' ήλυξεν βάνατο]ν after Hes. fr. 16 Rz.2, or as R 47 εξέφυγεν βάνατον καλ κήρα μέλαιναν. 10 seq., 13 Thrasymedes and Echephron are among the names of the sons of Nestor listed in Od. iii and Bibl. i 9, 9, 3, Polycasta is in the same places given as the name of a daughter. Another son,

Perseus, and the other daughter, Peisidike in Bibl. l.c., Pasi- corrected into Peisi- dike in the papyrus, appear in fr. 4 of this MS.

to The line must begin with a statement in some form that from him, Nestor, were descended Thrasymedes and the others.

13 In Hes. fr. 17 Rz.2, Πολυκάστη at the end of a verse is followed by Νέστορος at the beginning of the text.

14 Since βοδόπηχυς can hardly in this position apply to Πολυκάςτη, I suppose it applies to her mother, Άναξιβίη (or less probably, after Homer, Εδρυδίκη) ροδόπηχυς.

2481, HESIOD, CATALOGUE, BOOK I

Fr. 4

|] ...[] .[

] -περεευετε[

α

[α][α][κιδικηθ' ηειδοε[

] ...[] ...[.].[

] [] ...τ[

Fr. 4. : ... the lower part of an unright; a trace of a stroke descending from left, apparently about level with the top of the letters the foot of a stroke inclining slightly to left 4. ... the upper part of an unright with a short stroke descending to left from its top, followed by a dot level with its top; a right-angle facing left like the left-hand part of the cross-stroke and the shank of a small volf the line; a short piece, off the line, of a stroke, either slightly convex or sloping to right 1), the top of a cricle 1... the tips of three strokes, perhaps representing three letters 1], the upper part of a stroke descending to right 5... the upper part of a stroke descending to right 5... the upper part of an upright, followed after a gap by the right-hand end of a cross-stroke; per probable

I I cannot verify $\tau ov[$, but I think it may be accepted, the o being small and well off the line, like some in other places.

2 seqq. I presume that the mark against l. 2 is meant to be a dot with the same signification as the dot against the next line. To judge by the statements of the schola on H. It is 192, 205.5 they may denote that the couplet is displaced from its proper neighbourhood. I do not think the diagonal stroke against the upright at the beginning of l. 4 is intended for a similar dot, but I cannot deny it.

3 For the confusion of the names Hace, Hucchlery see Merkelbach's note at D 22, 4 The beginning of the line is rubbed and partly stripped. A plausible combination might be verifiable, but I can offer none. It may be as well to say that Top\lambda_i i.e. Top\lambda \text{cas}, seems to be ruled out and with if fr. 17 Rz.².

5 Νέστωρ, or a case of it, probable.

The sons of Nestor are listed by Apollodorus, Bibl. i 9, 9, 3 as: Περεεύς, Γεράτιχος, Άρητος, Έργος, Πειδετρατος, Έντδογος, Θρασιμόβος, list daughters as: Πειαδίκη and Holwedorn. These are the names given by Homer, Od. ii 473 seq.η, except that he names given by Homer, Od. iii 473 seq.η, except that he names στόμιχος formits Abriloyos, who did not return from the Trojan war, and mist Headden, for whatever reason.

It is evident that fr. 3, 10-14 contains elements of a similar list and probable that fr. 4 does so, too. Are fless two lists one and the same? It must be said at the outset that it is not open to take the two fragments for opposite sides of the same column. Though there is no doubt about the identification of the writer, there is an easily distinguishable variation in the writing which precludes a hypothesis that would make the two styles alternate in successive lines. But the same list might be repeated in different places, and if fr. 4, 1 seq.; is placed opposite fr. 3, 10 seq.4, congruities appear which make the hypothesis, that they do in fact complement one another, not unattractive.

rot.]. algurythe θ nacunfidhe rot. Arrilopyler er alia digwrthe θ nacunfidhe Hacelder θ' , η eldot. Arrilopyler er alia digwrthe θ nacunfidhe Hacelder θ' , η eldot. Arrilopyler er alia digwrthe θ nacunfidhe Hacelder θ' , η eldot. Arrilopyler er alia digwrthe θ nacunfidhe Hacelder θ' , η eldot. Arrilopyler er alia digwrthe θ nacunfidhe Hacelder θ' , η' eldot. Arrilopyler er alia digwrthe θ nacunfidhe Hacelder θ' er alia digwrthe θ nacunfidhe θ' expect θ' er alia digwrthe θ' expect θ' ex

On this reconstruction the following observations may be made:

(1) row is compatible with the inference, fr. 3, 10 n., that the line must begin with a statement that from him, Nestor, were descended the bearers of the names which follow. It appears that that

statement would have had an uncommonly abrupt form, but that does not result from the combination, but seems to be implicit in the text of fr. 3 by itself.
(2) Antilchous and Thasymedes, the two sons who fought at Troy and were the eldest (Paus. iv

(2) Antilochus and Innsymeocs, the two sons who rought at Iroy and were the enest ('rus. I' appear in Apollodorus' list, in the order assumed here, after Peisistants, the youngest. The first four in Apollodorus' list, who precede Peisistratus, are the four assumed here and in the same order. (A similar block-transposition is noticed at 2486-6, 9 seqq.) It may be said that, in a sense, simple of the property of the property

(c) Hedcoperoc, whose name would be expected before those of the two daughters, seems complete omitted. The idea might be entertained that Peisistratus, the youngest son, and Polycasta, the youngest child, were mentioned together in the fourth of the above verses, but it would require no little virtuosity to introduce him into that line, even without any indication of the reason for his being in such a position.

The absence of this name is the most serious objection to the combination. In fr. 3 by itself there is nothing to show that it could not have followed that of Echephron.

(4) ἐρήριστ' ἀθανάτησω as at 2481 fr. 5(a) i 4(?), 10 + 2482, 5, 2503, 14.

2482. HESIOD, Catalogue

A much-damaged scrap from a roll written with a thick point in a sloping angular had which I should assign to the later second century. As far as I can tell, the lection signs are original.

What is preserved can be recognized without difficulty as the beginnings of the verses of which the ends are found in 2481 fr. 5 (a) i, 6-12.

2075. HESIOD, Catalogue

The following fragment consists of the scrap published as fr. 4 under the above number with a new fragment, 9, attached above, to produce a column of fifteen lines, complete at top and bottom, containing the beginnings of the verses of which 2481 fr. 5(a) i, 16-30 contains the ends. [Addendum. Much later, but not too late to incorporate, a scrap was attached to the right-hand side of 2075 fr. 4.]

λέγοζε εἰταναβᾶτα

8

NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

2481 Fr. 5 (a) Col. i

]ςειςαναβαςα[
]ιcεληνηc[
]ηντεβοωπ[
2482]άτητι• [
].aipa·[5
] ,y _K [],a,anav,[
] γη.[]ωναγαμεμνω[
] κου[]τρηνκυανῶπ[
] .7[]ρονενμεγ[
5	ηλεκτρηνθ'η είδος ερήρις τ	']Tylicur [10
] ϊφιμεδηνμενοφάξανευκν []ειδεςαχαιοι [
	1.0],τ[]κελαδεινῆ,[
]eo 1'i \u00e410v [] [
]φύρουαργει [].[
2075 F	rr. 9+4+a new fr.]λ . ς είοχεαιρα [15
]]\(\eta\nu\) [a] [
] cταξε[[π]]α[[ρ]]ακρη[] ω ['] $\pi \epsilon$] . [] , [
]ηκενδαθανατ []αονημα[
]νδηνυνκαλε [] ονιφυ λα [
5]αρτεμινεινοδι[]τουϊ[.]χ[.]αιρ[20
	[λοιεθονδενμεγα[]αιμγήςτρηκυα[
	γειναθ' υποδμηθ[]ον[]ογορε[
]οερακαιηβηεαεαπ.[$]a\tau\rho o\phi o[.]\hat{\eta}a$ [
]κτεινεδεμητερα[]ορανηλεϊ[
10] τιμανδ[.]δεχε[]ποιηςατακ[25
] οςπασηστεγ[]πολυμηλου[
]αφνειοςηνας[],o[,],w [
]ηοιλαοδοκο μ[] , λαῶν[
	,]εινα[,]'υποδμη[]χρυςηναφ[
15]μβαε[]1[.].[30
]r[].[.]xo[
].[]λυμ[
]θλοφόρο[
5]v[`.	

```
ικέλη φαέεςς ι ςελήνης
      Τιμάνδρην τε Κλυταιμινήστρ] ην τε βοῶπ[ιν
 Φυλονόην θ' ή είδος ερήριστ' άθαν άτησι.
 θηκ[εν δ' άθάνατον καὶ άγήραον ή ματα πάντ α.
                                 ζων Αγαμέμνων
 γημ∫ε
 κού ρην Τυνδαρέοιο Κλυταιμνής τρην κυανώπ ω
 η τί έκε 'Ιφιμέδην καλλίς φυρον έν μεγάρο ις ιν
'Ηλέκτρην θ' η είδος ερήριςτ' ά[θανά]τηιςιν.
 'Ιφιμέδην μέν εφάξαν ευκνή μλιδες Άχαιοί
          Αρτέμιδος χρυτηλακ]άτ[ου] κελαδεινής
                               ]€0. "Iluov .[
                              -c φύρου Άργειώ[νη]ς.
                               λ ς ιοχέαιρα
 ρεία μάλ' εξετά[ωτε και άμβρος]ίην [ερ]ατει[νήν
 cτάξε κατά κρή[θεν, ϊνα οἱ χ]ρώς [ἔ]μπε[δ]ο[c] ε[ἴη,
 θ]ηκεν δ' άθάνατο[ν καὶ ἀγήρ]αον ήμα[τα πάντα.
 τή ν δή νθν καλέο νειν ἐπὶ χθονὶ φθλ' ἀν[θρώπων
Άρτεμιν είνοδί ην
                           κλυ τοῦ 'I[o]\chi[\epsilon]αίρ[\eta \epsilon.
 λοιςθον δ' εν μεγά[ροιςι Κλυτ]αιμνήςτρη κυα[νωπις
 γείναθ' ὑποδμηθ[εῖς' Άγαμέμν]ον[ι δῖ]ον 'Ορέ[ετην,
 ός ρα καὶ ήβήςας ἀπε[τίςατο π ατροφο[ν] η α
                               Ιορα νηλέι [χαλκῶι.
 κτείνε δὲ μητέρα[
Τιμάνδ[ρ] ην δ' "Εχε[μος θαλερήν] ποιήςατ' ἄκ[οιτιν,
 ος πάσης Τεγίτης
                                    πολυμήλου
 άφνειὸς ήνας (ce, φίλος μακάρεςςι θ εο [τ]ςιν,
 η οι Λαόδοκον μ
                                   ]α λαῶν
 γ είνα[θ] ὁποδμη[θεῖςα διὰ] χρυς ην Αφ[ροδίτην κτλ.
```

2075, 2481-2, HESIOD, CATALOGUE

2482 7]. f, the top of a circle

TO

8 .[, the middle part of the left-hand are 2075 Fr. 9 1 Of p only the extreme lower end to Hes. fr. 90 Rz.2 The paragraphus has been inserted a line too low

2481 Fr. 5(a) Col. i 5], from the positions of the remaining traces, I think]x must have been 13 Between o and the two traces on the line on either side of a gap; perhaps v, but this not verifiable After ov the lower left-hand arc of a circle 15 Between A and c the base of a circle on the line, followed by the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching c near the spring of its 16] , prima facie 7, followed by a dot on the line, after which the papyrus is now 10 There seems to be ink not accounted for on the line between ν and λ blank; see comm. 27], o the right-hand end of a cross-stroke 24 Of g only the shank 25 Hes. fr. 90 Rz.2 30 After η the upper end of a stroke descending to right, followed by opposite the middle of o the tip of an upright; beyond these a trace level with the top of the letters and two traces, not a trema, 31]r[on the underlayer].[, perhaps the loop and a above],[, the top of an upright 32]. [, off the line, a slightly curved cross-stroke ... [, the trace of the lower part of B or p top of an upright hooked over to right, the upper right-hand arc of a circle, the foot of an upright

The column recounts at length the facts summarized in Bibl. iii 10, 6, the descendants of the first daughter of Thestius, Leda

Ι θαλερόν, Ιερόν, όμον λέχος είταναβαίνειν are phrases employed recurrently in the genealogical parts of Hesiod with reference to either partner in wedlock. There is only one instance in Homer (Il. viii

Ε.g. Τυνδαρέου θαλερον λέχος είςαναβάςα SC. Λήδη.

2 On the model of 2484+5 25 Τυρώ εθπλόκαμος, Ικέλη φαίεςςς ςελήνης, but Ικέλην, -λας is an alternative possibility, cf. Hes. fr. 142, 4 Rz.2

In this or the next line yelvaro or an equivalent must be supplied.

3 seq. The names are supplemented as a compendious way of showing the necessary constituents. Their positions cannot be regarded as fixed.

4 ή είδος έρηριστ' άθανάτηςι as l. 10 below, 2481 frr. 3 + 4, 12 (?), 2503 14.

5 seq. We learn from Apollodorus l.c. that Artemis made Phylonoe immortal. We are not told the reason for this favour, which presumably was conveyed in l. 5.

Or 'Io yéaspa. The supplement after Od. v 136 (= vii 257 = xxiii 336).

7 Perhaps γημε δ' έδν διὰ κάλλος ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Μγαμέμνων, cf. Od. xi 282.

o The form of line found at H 56; cf. Geov. 383 seq.

10 I can find no other authority for the assignment of the name Iphimede to the daughter of Clytemnestra. Paus. i 43, 1, apparently referring to this passage, or at any rate a passage substantially the same, gives her the customary name of Iphigeneia (Hcs. fr. 100 Rz.2). A daughter named Iphianassa is also mentioned (II. ix 145 = 287, Cypr. fr. 15, Soph. El. 157). But Iphimede hitherto occurred in Greek legend only as the wife of Aloeus and mother of Otus and Ephialtes. II cφάξαν: in spite of εξεκάως, l. 16, this must mean that she was actually killed. L. 17 implies

12 Possibly β[συλής'. The rest after Il. xvi 183 and the like.

14 έυ-, καλλι-, τανι-εφύρου Άργειώνης cf. 2489 6 c. not., 2501 10. Αργειώνη for Helen like Καδμειώνη for Semele (IG xiv 1389 i 59. LSJ has the second, which is much later, but omits the first).

16 seq. duβροcίην δρατεινήν as Θεογ. 642, IL xix 353. I cannot verify δρατεινήν; in particular a and τ seem too far apart, but the explanation may partly be my faulty joining of the scraps. I do not think the word should be doubted.

στάξε κατά κρήθεν cf. Od. xi 588 κατά κρήθεν χέε.

The supplement after Il. xix 38 ἀμβροείην καὶ νέκταρ . . . cráfe κατὰ ῥινῶν ἵνα οἱ χροὸς ἄμπεδος εἵη, of the dead Patroclus.

19 The supplement after Hes. fr. 180, 4 Rz.2

20 Paus. i 43, 1 (Hes. fr. 100 Rz.²) οίδα . . . 'Ηςίοδον ποιής αντα έν καταλόγωι γυναικών 'Ιφιγένειαν οὐκ ἀποθανείν γνώμηι δε Αρτέμιδος Έκατην είναι. For the equating of Hecate and Artemis v. P-W vii 2770. γνώμη: not Homeric; perhaps βουλήν, but Lloyd-Jones suggests πρόπολον on the basis of h. Hom. Dem. 440.

23 Cf. Od. iii 107 καὶ κεῖνος ἐτίσατο πατροφονήα. An alternative, ἀπὸ μὰν κτάνε, suggested by Od. iii

24 I cannot suggest any convincing supplement for the middle of the verse, but it may be worth while to call attention to Od. xxiii 97 μῆτερ ἐμή, δύεμητερ, and to Stesich. fr. 26 λιπετάνορας, which indicate theoretically possible lines.

Another may be ὑπέρμορα, hitherto unique.

νηλέι γαλκώι Θεογ. 316, Homeric.

25 On Echemus as ruler of Arcadia and husband of Timandra v. Paus. viii 5, 1.

26 Perhaps Τεγέης ήδ' Αρκαδίης πολυμήλου likeliest (after hy. Hom. Herm. 2), but for Arcadia a specific name (e.g. 'Ορχομενοῦ, as at Π. ii 605,) might be substituted, and there are still other possi-

27 φίλος μακάρεςοι θεοΐου after Hes. fr. 93, 4 Rz.2, 2485 fr. 1 i 23 = 2481 fr. 1 (b) ii 6, 2501 19, Μοπ. 476. Not, I think, φίλος δ' ήν άθανάτοιειν as e.g. F 4, 38 = 2481 fr. 5(b) ii 31.

28 As far as date goes, I do not think the Laodocus who ἐνίκησεν . . . ἀκοντίωι at the funeral games of Archemorus (Bibl. iii 6, 4, 4) is ruled out.

At F 4, 36 = 2481 fr. 5(b) ii 29 modéwe hypropa dawe after Il. $\times \times$ 383. Here a variant which cannot be exactly guessed; at K I, 19 μεγαλή Ιτορι ποιμένι λαών.

30 Perhaps ε]μβας[ίλευε.

32 seq. I cannot verify 'Ολυμω-, but since the epithet ἀεθλοφόρος is often attached to Polydeuces, it is possible that the narrative has now gone back to the other children of Leda, of whom Polydeuces was begotten by Zeus.

1.0..0

[]λλον καιγλήν[

]αθιππ . 18al

]κλύμενο[

]ηΰ′κομ[

]δμηθε[

Ιςτεκεκαιδείν .pξΓ

σοτεφαρμακον.[

]κελίχηκηρυ[],[

αμενωιδ

] ανεκαιρ[

]ιδενθαπερ

νατος και

]ηδ[

], υτρ[]ά[,]ηιη[

Ιαδιοςμεναί...]οκαιπρηςγουί

πρινμενρ' ήχθηρεθεαλευκ

]εώνμακαρωνεκτεθνη[

νατωνμεταγ' αυτονερισθε

]αρυη[,]ρμήςτρηλαωνάγοναμ[

]ατ'οϊκλήοςθαλερονλέγοςει

νιππο[]ο[]ωπολέωνηγήτ[]ραλ[

]απίδες[,]ιφι[,]οςδηναθ[

]φ[,]ειρ[,,]ε[,,΄]ρατον[

]ςμεν[.]ηναγορή αγαθοςδεμ

]πεφίληκε τι ειδεμινε[

12

```
2481
```

].[]6v[

ριδακρυός

1. [vueneay[

1.[]...90.[

| [,]pwv[,],ax[

]αλθαιηκυα[,]φ[,]ις

Juest [

]ακλη[.][ηι

Ιδί Τοναδηιάνειραν

]ςιππον καιο[.] έιτην

]η.

]χιτώνα

]a[,]71

οθωι

παρεστη.

]δωμα

arror

Joyrec

]ην

] \$\delta \text{\$\(\) \] \$\delta \text{\$\delta \text{\$\de

Jal

]αναβαςα

]αψν.

εθαι

1.03.03

]τ'ατάλαντ[..]αρηι

].[].ταμαχες[

Fr. 5 (b) Col. ii

```
Col. iii
         ]λλε[ ]προγάμοιοδάμη[
          ] . αμφίμαχοςκρατερ[
           ] ειπεςπάρτηνε.[..]λλ[
                                               ]...[]....
     η[]..[], ατοπαιδαμεγασθε,.[
5 - πριαι[..]υραιπορθάονος εξεγεν
     τρ.[ ]. αιτεθεαιπερικαλλέα[
      τ[,]εποτε[,]αο[, ]ηκρείους υπερηϊεα[
         ] ατοπαρθαύνος ]α[ ]έρονλεχ[ . ]ε
          Infleuterner ecroar [ ]PUCTO [ ] ...
                                                    ], τε
         ] δο [ ]νυμφάωνκαλλιπ[ . ]καμ[ ] . ευ [ . ]ή . ι
        [], [], μο[,] σεωντ, []το[], η[]. [].
                ] []έcχο[..]a,νηcρ,τ'άκ, κά[.],[]*
                    ],[ ]..[ ]. , xpvco[ ]rep. v.[
                     ]..[]«x...[]..[]/.[]/.[]..[
                    ], γα
], [πολλακ[],[
 15
                          Тишако"![
        πα.
                          lucas.
                                                ].[]νην
        δωματ
        αιρατο ... δειαγαλ
                                                1.44600
        αμφιπερι.....[
        ηέριαις τίβ.
        άνθεαμαί[.]μεν[
        ταωνμ[],[]με,[
                                        ]cr[.].[ !].ην.
        Brosede Javarás ].[
        δωκεδε.[.,].[].ωθα.[],.[]εκληςθ[]οιτιν
        ]ντιθε [], ε.[ ].[.
                                   ]. ματ[ ]ου..[
         ]ern[,]cupo[]o[
         τωιδυπ[.]
         ส่บอบรอห์
         τουδ'νι εις
        7[ ]evc[
        \tau[]\epsilon\mu\epsilon\theta[
             ]ver'oix[ ]..[
              Τρυωνιαδη.
```

]..[]avrewwapama[

θ' α[]ιοςιππόδ[]μοςδ[

ηγάγεθ'ιπη[] ιντε

μυρία* [] μα[]] ρω[

```
Fr. 5 (b) Col. ii
                                                                          Col. iii
         ένγεϊ μάρναςθα[ι
                                                                           [λλε[ , ] πρὸ γάμοιο δάμη[
         πλή(γ) γ' 'Ηρακλή[ος
                                                                            ]... Αμφίμαχος κρατερ
         αυγ....αρηι.[
                                                                             ] ειηις ζπάρτην ές [κα]λλ[ιγύναικα
         ξανθοκόμη.[
                                                                            Ινατο παίδα μεγαςθενή
                                                                                                      1......
         τοῦ καὶ ἀπ' ὀφθ
                                                              5 % ή οίαι [κο θραι Πορθάονος εξεγέν οντο
         γοργ.....
g
                                                                  τρείτι, ο Ιαί τε θεαί, περικαλλέα [έργ' είδυτα]:
         \theta_{\eta}.
                                                                   τά]ς ποτε [ ]αο[ . ]η κρείους Υπερηίς α[μυ]μων
         ούτε τις εν πολέμ[ωι φθιεήνο]ρι δακρυόε[ντι
                                                                   γεί νατο Παρθάνος [θ]α[λ]ερον λέχ[ος] ε[lcava]βάςα,
                                     |ο[]ν Μελέαγ[ρον
         έτλη έςαντα ίδως
                                                                   Εὐρ]υθεμίστην τε ζτρατ[ο]νίκην [τ]ε ζτ[ε]ρόπην τε.
                                      ]άντα μάχες[θαι.
         ανδοών πρώων όποτί
                                                              το τα] δ' οθν Νυμφάων καλλιπ[λο]κάμ[ω]ν ευνοπηδοί
         άλλ' όπ' Απόλλωνος χερίειν
5
                                                                  ]. [ ]...μο[υ]cέων τ.[...]το[
         μαργάμενος Κουρ[ήτι περί Πλ]ε[υ]ρων[ι] μακεδυήι.
                                                                                ]ἔςχο[ν Π]αρνηςοῦ τ' ἄκρα κάρηνα
         τούς δ' άλλους Οἰνῆι [τέκ'] Αλθαίη κυα[ν]ῶ[π]ις,
                                                                               ].[]..[].. χρυσο[σ]τεφάνου Άφροδίτης
          Φηρέα θ' Ιππόδαμ[ον καὶ ἐυμ]μελίη[ν Αγέ]λαον
                                                                                  Τοξέα τε Κλύμενδ[ν τε άνακ]τ' ατάλαντ[ον] Άρητ
                                                                              ]..[.]πολλακ[].[
                                                                                                       λει μώνας ίκοντο,
          Γόργην τ' ήθκομον κ[al ἐπί]φ[ρ]ονα Δηϊάνειραν,
                                                               15 PU
10
                                                                                                         Incorporat.
          η τέν' υποδιιηθεί τα βίηι 'Ηρ ακλη ε ίηι
                                                                   ma.
                                                                                   Этицако"!
                                                                                                       Τερα κεδυήν.
                                                                                  o vcai
          "Υλλον καὶ Γλήνον καὶ [Κτή] ειππον καὶ 'Ονείτην.
                                                                    δωματ
                                                                    αξ ρα τότ' ε[ξ]δει ἀγαλ[λόμεναι
                                         ], μεγαθυμοιι
                                                                                                         ρειηςιν
          שחיר דינוב מחו לפני בסל
                                                                                                     άργ]υροδίνεω
                                          χρίζατα χιτώνα
                                                                    δμφιπερί κ.....[
          όππότε φάρμακον .[
                                                               20 ήθριαι στιβ.
                                                                                                          lenv
                                            1. ev avakti
          δώκε Δίχηι κήρυ[κι].[
                                                                    άνθεα μαι δ μεν αι
                                                                                                        δεα κότμον
           Αμφιτρ[υωνι]ά[δ]ηι 'Η[ρακλή ι πτολιπό]ρθωι.
                                                                                                        ΙΦοίβος Μπόλλων
                                                                    τάων μ[ ].[.]με.[
βῆ δὲ φέ[ρ]ων ἀνάε[].[
          δ[εξ]αμένωι δ[ ].[
                                            λο παρέςτη
                                                                                                       ] ζτ[ρ]α] τονί]κην
                                            Ιτο δώμα.
              1θανε και ρΓ
                                                                    δώκε δὲ π[αι]δὶ [φί]λωι θαλ[ερ]ήν [κ]εκλήςθαι ἄκοιτιν
        -- νύν δ' ήδη θεός έςτι κακών δ' εξήλυθε πάντων
                                                                                                     ] Πότνια νύμφη
        -- ζώει δ' ένθα περ άλλοι 'Ολύμπια δώματ' έχοντες
                                                               25 [ d]ντιθέωι Μελ[αν]ff[ τ
                                                                                                         ]. µar[..]o..[] .
                                                                    Olimitic moofol
        -- άθάνατος καὶ άγηρος έχων καλλ[ίς]φυρον "Ηβην
                                                                    του δ' όποκυς αμένη καλλίζωνος Ετρατονίκη

    παίδα Διὸς μεγάλοιο καὶ "Ηρης χρυςοπεδίλου.

                                                                    Εθρυτον εν μεγάροιου έγείνατο φίλτατον υίον.
        —του πρίν μέν ρ' ήχθηρε θεα λευκώλενος "Hpn
                                                                    τοθ δ' υξείς εγένοντο Διδαίων τε Κλυτίος τε
        - ἔκ τε θεών μακάρων ἔκ τε θνητών ἀνθρώπων
                                                               30 Τοξεύς τ' ἀντίθεος καὶ "Ιφιτος όξος Άρησς.
        -νου δ' ήδη πεφίληκε τία δέ μιν έξοχον άλλίων
                                                                    τούς δὲ μέθ' δπλοτάτην τέκετο ξανθήν 'Ιόλειαν,
        - άθανάτων μετά γ' αὐτὸν ἐριεθενέα Κρ[ο]νίωνα.
                                                                    τ[ης ε]νεκ' Οίχ[αλ](η[ν
           ή δ'] ἄρ' Υπερμήστρη λαῶν ἀγὸν Ἀμφιάρηον
           νεί Ινατ' "Οϊκλήσε θαλερόν λέχος είςαναβάςα
                                                                    Αμφι τρυωνιάδης[
           Μρηνει εν Ιπποβότωι πολέων ήγήτορα λαών.
                                                                     Ι Παθτέων παραπαί
                                                                   Θές[τ]ιος ἐππόδ[α]μος δ[
           ος ρ' άγαθὸς μὲν ἔην ἀγορῆς ἀγαθὸς δὲ μάχεςθαι
                                                                    ηνάγεθ' ἔππ[ο]ιοίν τε [καὶ ἄρμαοι κολλητοῖοι
           ε ζθλός δ' εν πραπίδεςςι φίλος δ' ήν αθανάτοις,
                                                                    μυρία ε[δ]να [πο]ρώ[ν
           γείνατο δ' 'Ιφιάνειραν επήρατον είδος έχουςα ν
```

("Ενδηόν τε ἄνακτ' ἀνδρών ήύν τε μέγαν τε)

. . .

2481. HESIOD, CATALOGUE

2481 Fr. 5 (b) Coll. ii, iii) The fragment to which the number 5(b) is assigned consists actually of five pieces which do not touch, bough in some places the interval between them is negligible. The preservation is exceptionally bad. Not only has a large proportion of the text quite disappeared, owing (among no oboth other causes) to the great activity of worms, but in many regions the writing has been reduced by damp or rubbing to nothing but shadows or scattered traces of ink. Other writnesses afford some assistance in the decipherment and reconstruction of the text, P. Berl. 1977 (F 4), 2675 fr. 1 (F 4), 2483 fr. 2, 2493 in col. ii, P. Berl. 1977 v. (F 5) A) in col. iii. But the interpre aton of the surviving ink and the count of missing letters is still extremely disbious over large tracts.

Col. ii 10f3 only the left-hand base-angle; f_* 6 might be possible the first hand 3, f_* to suggested by the internal evidence, but represented by what looks like the overhang of e_* but not the e of this hand, with a spot of fink below. There is probably no whole letter missing between this and e 5 Disjointed traces e_* f_* by the upper right-hand are a circle, prima facie e_* Of the superscript e_* only the right-hand half e_* the superscript e_* only the first hand e_* f_* the vertex of the superscript e_* and e_* of e_* e_*

be parts of the tail and right-hand loop of ϕ Col. iii 2] ..., the upper end of a stroke curving over to right, followed by parts of a cross-stroke er ϵ or ν nor γ or τ normal 3], the lower tip of a stroke 4], [, a trace of an upright, followed by the base of a small level with the top of the letters; neither e or v nor y or r normal descending just below the line circle, both on the line] ... [, a dot off the line, followed by an upright sloping slightly forward and this by the left-hand arc of a circle well off the line At the end scattered ink, uncertain how 4-5 The large thick coronis is made by a different pen from that below 1. 37, much casual 8 There is a dot above the o of aov, I do not know w which is in the same hand as the text II 7.[, perhaps the top of « I cannot relate the ink at the end of whether signifying deletion 14 After x perhaps only two letters of which the the line to the reading of the other witness 15] .. [, the lower part of an upright, followed by second is represented by the top of a circle an upright off the line; above and between them part of a stroke rising to right interl.]., an upright preceded by traces in a damaged place; µ not now suggested but perhaps possible, or perhaps two letters represented. Prima facie not era, but both the accent and the y are uncertain].[, a dot those elsewhere inserted by a different hand. It is inordinately close to the loop of \(\rho \), the upper 19 After at the papyrus is much broken right-hand side of a loop; o by no means suggested and confused. " could be accepted but I doubt whether anything further could be verified 20 .[, 22 Of μ[only the left-hand half; λ not the top of an upright with a trace above and to right 23] a dot on the line ruled out] [, a trace below the line $\,$ [, perhaps μ or ν 26], traces on a single fibre; possibly ω, but perhaps representing perhaps the turn-up of c 34] .. [, the foot of an upright, followed 27 seqq, Hes, fr. 110 Rz.2 more than one letter by the lower part of an upright and this by the start of a stroke off the line sloping slightly forward

Fr. 5 (b) Col. ii The descendants of the other two daughters of Thestius, Althaea (as far as 1. 20) and Hypermestra.

2 δε πόλεμον φθικήτορα Θεογ. 431, Il. x 78; δε πόλεμον . . . δακρυδεντα Il. v 737, viii 388. Not elsewhere the two adjectives simultaneously.

6 I have found no other example of μακεδνός, itself a rare word, so applied. It usually appears to mean 'tall'; in Od, wit so of a popular. Here I presume it has the meaning of alrenoe when used of a town, as e.g. πάση Πλευρών καὶ αἰπινηἡ Γκληλδών II, xili 217, xiy 116.

Ul a LOWEL 32 Cop. TACKY LINESPOIN ROLL WHITEVEY INCOMES 14. ALL 215 ALV 15. A. Antoninus Liberalis has 8 seqq. Apollodorus has θυρούς for Φηρούς and omits Αγκλαος, Bibl. 18, I. Antoninus Liberalis has the additional name of Περίφας (and two extra daughters), Metam. 2.

The matrix is preferring μ / ρ_0 by μ / ρ_0 by μ / ρ_0 by the matrix graph in preferring μ / ρ_0 by μ / ρ_0 by μ / ρ_0 by μ / ρ_0 by the a variant lactified by μ / ρ_0 by μ / ρ_0 by the a variant lactified by superscribed. But I cannot verify the letter before μ / ρ_0 and many other guesses can be easily thought of:

14 seqq. See 2483 fr. 2.

14 I think there can be no doubt that χρίσιν or a compound, not cτάζειν, is the word properly

applied to Deianeim's operation. So Soph. Trach. 675, 695, 695, Apollod. Bikl. ii., 7, 8, Diod. iv 98, t. Bull 1 cannot then account for the construction. Throughout the best priord g_0 /eie and compounds are constructed with the accussitive of the object anointed and a dative of the ointment used, 'smear A with B_f not 'smear B on A''s othat the difficulty is not resolved by accepting χ -row's from 2078, and though $\frac{4}{2}$ - $\frac{4}{2$

15 Perhaps]φ[έραν. The sense will continue: ὁ δ' ἔνει]κεν, ὁ δὲ δῶ]κεν ἄνακτι.

16 Cf. 2493 17.
17 When he had taken it, death was straightway by him. θανάτοι]ο παρέστη must be regarded as leady to gravity a dependent on Mater (cf. by Henr. Addred v. 260), who are the like.

likely, the genitive dependent on Moipa (cf. hy. Hom. Aphrod. v 269), κήρ, or the like.
18 He died and entered the house of Hades, e.g. καί β' Άίδαο . . . δύσετο δώμα.

19 seqq. Of the obelized verses the last five recur, apparently verbatim, in 2493, where they are preceded by two others, of which the tenor seems to be the same as that of 20 seq. but the words different.

Other instances of obelization at 2487 fr. 1 ii. 30 dyoppi: dperfit 2075 seems simply a mistake.

Col. iii The end of the section relating to the descendants of Thestius' daughters (ll. 1-4); the whole of the section relating to the descendants of Porthaon's daughter, Stratonice.

1 ημελλεν πρό γάμουο (preceded, say, by θανείεθαι) might be thought of (perhaps cf. προώ μόλ' 160 ον Hes, fr. 200 Rx.3), but ημεί looks to me too short.
2 Αμφάμογος is a fairly common heroic toome, but none of the bearers has any appropriateness,

that I see, to this context.

3 Ιγειηις, e.g. Μργείηις, is acceptable, if appropriate. Επάρτην ες καλλιγόναικα Od. xiii 412.

4 yel paro may be judged likely.

4 yet pewer may by togged meety,

4 yet pewer may by togged meety,

5 yetq. The information here given about Porthaon's wife and daughters differs in many respects

from what can be gathered from other sources. His wife is named Euryte by Apollodorus (BBb. i 7,

6 yet may be a supple of the pewer of the

6 Cf. 2487 fr. 1 i 23.

γ Λαοθόη is a known name, II. xxi 85; Bibl. ii γ, 8, 4; and elsewhere. I suppose it the likeliest here, but I may have overlooked alternative possibilities.

"Warpput. Steph. Byz. in "Yarpputa has able. τρ. Ayester, neared & θολου "Varlputa astrip realet..." of nearest translation της "Yarpputa"... θηλουόν "Yarpputa and Hoddow (fr. γ2 Rz.). Since there is an evident congruity in the taking by an Actolian prince of an Achaean wife, I should guess that this is the place referred to, in spite of the implied agreement of our MS, with the 'incorrect' form. Other possibilities are offered by Plut, αμ. px. xis, Tax. Byzas. ii 3,0 8 cm.

8 The name Porthaon and derivatives appear with a for o in the first syllable in a number of passages in Latin authors (P-W in v.; add Val. Place. iii 705, Lact. Plac. varv. viii 7ab. 4). I presume, therefore, it is not a mere error here. The a in the second syllable is nowhere else short. I have, therefore, supposed -0500 to have been accommodated to the metre in the same way as at Bacchyl. v 70, 71. 4.4.1.

9 Of these three names of daughters of Porthaon, Sterope (mother by Achelous of the Sirens, Bibl. and schol. Od., μt sup.—Eust. 1799, 36 Crepture της Apublicace is presumably mere error) is the only one recorded in this connaction elsewhere. It may be worth while to call attention to the fact that the names Sterope and Stratonice occur together (along with a third, Laophonte) as daughters of Porthaon's grandfather, Pleuron (Bibl. 1 τ, η, ο).

In regard to Eurythemiste a rather speculative suggestion is offered on l. 35 below.

10 coromosoc not hitherto before Panyassis fr. 12, 13.

II Mouceou or a participle?

-newra seems indicated by P. Berl, but I cannot relate it to the traces in 2481 fr. 5(b) iii.

¹ Another daughter, Dia, cited from Pherecycles in schol. II. ii 212, seems to me suspect, since she is said to be the wife of his son, Agrius.

14 I can make nothing of the traces nor relate them to the end of the verse reported in P. Berl. as

κηθμον..α. 15 Since the beginning of P. Berl. l. 23 was read μφ. [or μωλ], whereas it is certainly αμ-, I feel some confidence in suspecting the opposite misreading in this line, particularly as λειμώνας seems to suit the context (cf. note on 21 seq.).

16 I have considered Παρ[νηςοῦ again, but I am doubtful whether the accent falls right.

17 δώματ[α λείπο]υται π(ατρός και μητ]έρα κεδνήν or something to this effect?

18 Cf. αναλλόμεναι όπί Θεογ. 68.

19 κρουνοῖς(ι) is an obvious guess, but I cannot verify it or say that in the present state of the papyrus it looks even possible.

It is a reasonable suggestion that the river implied by ἀργυροδίνεω is the Spercheios. At any rate this hypothesis harmonizes with the mention of the Olryle roughy and one of the supposed locations of Oechalia.

20 After ή/ρια, 'they early in the morning', presumably a case of crlβη 'rime' (crlβη ὑπηοίη Od.

xvii 25), but I cannot verify n

21 seq. Cf. schol. II. xii 292 (Εὐρώπην . . . Ζεθε) θεατάμενος έν τινι λειμώνι μετὰ νυμφῶν ἄνθη ἀναλέγουcav . . . (Hes. fr. 30 Rz.2) and hy. Hom. Dem. 3 seqq. (ήν Μιδωνεύς) ήρπαξεν . . . παίζους αν κούρης: εὐν 'Ωκεανοθ . . . ἄνθεά τ' αλυυμένην . . . λειμῶν' ἄμ μαλακόν (with Allen-Halliday's parallels to which add Mosch, ii 63 seqq, with Bühler's note).

21 Perhaps, on comparison with Cypr. fr. 5 πλεξάμεται στεφάνους εὐώδεας, ἄνθεα γαίης, ἄν κεφάλαιςιν

έθεντο, something like κεφάλης' εὐώδεα κόςμον may be supplied.

22 I suppose 'Of them Apollo seized' one. Since μεμ[could be read, μέμαρπε might be thought of. 23 dwae[,][: if a single word and an adjective in form, I can suggest nothing but dwaedrow or ἀνάελπτον. But a possibility which should be mentioned is ἀνάειρᾶς. Apropos of Θεογ. 521 (where indeed the παράδοιες offers δήςε δ' d.) ancient grammarians (quoted by Rzach ad loc.) refer to a reading δήτας, which they uphold as exhibiting a Doric shortening of the -ac of the acrist participle, analogous to Alάς, μέλας (and, they might have added, accusatives plural feminine, such as δεινάς, τροπάς). I should judge that do de need not be considered, since, apart from the difficulty of finding a suitable noun, the elision would be apt to have been indicated in this place.

25 Melancus as son of Apollo, Paus. iv 2, 2, Ant. Lib. Metam. 4. Pherecydes ap. schol. Soph.

Trach. 354 calls him Melas and says he was the son of Arkesilaus.

27-31 Schol, Soph. Trach. 266 (Hes. fr. 110 Rz.4), which quotes these lines, appends to the last another, Αντιόχη κρείουςα †παλαιόν γένος† Ναυβολίδαο, of which there is no trace here. It need not be doubted that the information it contains was (in its correct form) authentic, but it is not wanted in this place and its presence apparently disrupts the reference of THe EVERG, L. 32, to 'Iddecar, L. 31, though I am not certain that this is a fatal objection.

32 seq. On whose account Heracles sacked Oechalia,

34 I can think of nothing better than την δ' αὐτέων παρά πατρός (or παρά πατρί, not trapesing about on the mountains), the ôé responding to a presumed uér in l. 22. But I cannot say that 7 [19] [8] is

a very satisfactory interpretation of the extremely exiguous remains.

34 seqq. It is clear that these lines contain a statement including the name of the wife taken by Thestius and it must be presumed to have been appended here on the ground of her descent from Porthaon. In one place and another the wife of Thestius is given about half a dozen different names. Apollodorus has Θεστίωι . . . έξ Εθρυθέμιδος τῆς Κλεοβοίας ἐγένοντο θυγατέρες μὲν Άλθαία, Λήδα, Ύπερμήστρα, κτλ. (Bibl. i 7, 10, 1), which is unacceptable in form as it stands but inclines me to suggest both Eurythemis and Eurythemiste being names rarely found in heroic legend—that it provides the clue to locate the first mentioned daughter of Porthaon, Eurythemiste, in these verses. In that case, Thestius married his cousin (Bibl. i 7, 7, 2).

2483. HESIOD, Catalogue

The story of Ceyx and Alcyone, referred to by Julian (Hes. fr. 159 Rz.2) as narrated by Hesiod, here appears in a manuscript which plainly contained parts of the Catalogue, as appears from the presence of constituents typical of pedigrees and is confirmed by the occurrence in a fragment, written by the same copyist and prima facie from the same roll, of verses partly preserved in three other manuscripts of which the source is not in doubt. There is no reason to suppose that Julian was referring to the Κήϋκος γάμος.

The writing is a small round uncial of a common type assigned to the second century. As far as I can tell, the lection-signs are by the same pen as the text,

[After the numbers were assigned I observed that 2490, a strip containing verseends including Hes. fr. 122 Rz.2, was by the same hand as 2488 and should have been treated as a fragment of that manuscript.]

С

Fr. 1 Col. ii Col, i νταναήκειχαλκω θρωπω ναιεικάιρ' αλιοί Ιυρωνοινεαδιον κηαξδ'ουτε [γμενοςαντιθεοιο ποιής απ' ακοιτιν πανεταιαϊςς [5 μακαρεςςιθεοιςι έιεταιαλκυονη[αλλαδιοςκρυπ[] δωραεδωκε φραςςα θαιδύ[]καινηραοςηεν τηνδ[]μυρμι[]εθ'υϊος πειειδικηνωπ 10 ηδέτεκ αντιφ[OLCLY ήδεποςειδαω]ατοπαιδα

Fr. 1 Col. i γ], perhaps the right-hand curve and tip of the central stroke of ω Col. ii 4 Above the line, between η_0 , a trace which may represent ω . But a has not been cancelled 13 After ω a dot level with the top of the letters], [, the upper right-hand arc of a circle, followed by two tops of strokes suggesting the apices of μ

αιολιο.[]..[

Fr. 2
.
]εφαρμακ[
]λιχηκηρ[
]τρυωνια[
...[
]μεγ ..εο[
]εκαιραϊδ[

Fr. 2 4 Between p and c only scattered specks of ink

Above co the upper left-hand arc of a small circle, followed by the right-hand arc of a small circle with a dot to right of its upper end

Col. i Col. ii |άγακλυτό| ς ίππό | τα Τυδεύς ν ταναήκεϊ χαλκώι [α]νθρώπων υρων Οίνέα δίον ναίει καί δ' άλιοι ν μένος ἀντιθέοιο Κῆυξ δ' οὔτεπ[ποιήςατ' ἄκοιτιν παύεται ἀίςςω[ν μακάρεςςι θεοίςι ίεται Άλκυόνη] δώρα ἔδωκε άλλὰ Διὸς κρυπ[]καὶ γήραος ἦεν φράςςαςθαι δυ[

10

], την δ[] Μυρμι[δ-] [εθ' υίος Πειειδίκην ὅπυ[ιε]οιςω ἡ δ' ἔπεκ' Ἀντιφ[ον]ατο παίδα ἡ δὰ Ποςειδάω[ν-Αλολιρ [, ,], [

Fr. 2+2481 fr. 5 (b) ii 14-18

Fr. 1 The second column visibly relates to two (three?) of the daughters of Aeolus, Aleyone and Peisidike (also Kanake?). The first eight lines are not genealogical but refer (in whole or part) to the punishment of Aleyone and her husband Ceyx. A pedigree starts at 1. 9. Similarly a pedigree starts at 1. 4 or 1. 5 of the first column, but the preceding three are plainly not genealogical (though in fact a daughter of Aeolus occurs many corrections explicit in the line of Censet-Tviers).

 \mathbf{x}_{-4} or \mathbf{x}_{-5} or one max comman, but the preceding three are planny not genealogical (though in fact a daughter of Acohio occurs many generations earlier in the line of Denues-Tydens) (Co.l. i seq., It may be worth while to mention the speculation that these lines refer to the circumstances marrated with a good deal of variation in BBh1. Sep. 2, \mathbf{x}_{-1} , \mathbf{x}

5 seq. Usually θaλερή» π. δα, βίοις (¬η) μ. θ. γ An unexpected hiatus, but the plural δάροι is well attested in the context of a marriage and δάροικ K 1, 3 seems to be of a different nature. δάροι δόωκον, against the MSS., may be the correct reading at θέον, 399.

10 γέν εθ' υίός.

II ès neyáp occus and

12 yelv]aro waida. This sequence Geor. 384-5. More usually the two phrases form part of the

Col. ii 3 It would be natural to take the words to refer to the life of Ceyx after his transformation into a seagull (Bibl. i 7, 4, 1. Cf. schol. II. ix 562). And perhaps they do so. But in that case Kipof & is an unexpected continuation. It may be well to take into account that aloof- is ambiguous.

7 seq. 'But it is hard to make out the secret mind of Zeus'? Perhaps cf. H 77 seqq. g segg. The statement contained in these verses presumably corresponds to Bibl. 17, 3, 4 Herci-

δίκης δὲ καὶ Μυρμιδόνος Άντιφος καὶ Άκτωρ. 12 ή δέ I suppose refers to Kanake, of whom Bibl. i 7, 4, 2 has: Κανάκη δὲ ἐγέννησεν ἐκ Ποσει-

δώνος 'Οπλέα κτλ. Fr. 2 Though there are now four MSS, containing parts of these verses, they still cannot be com-

pleted with certainty. See 2481 fr. 5 (b) ii 14-18.

2484, HESIOD, Catalogue

Two scraps of a roll, the smaller re-used on both sides. The larger contains parts of the left-hand ends of verses of which the right-hand ends are represented in 2485 fr. 1 and 2481 frr. 1 (a), (b). The text, which emerges from the combination of these witnesses, and the commentary on it are on pp. 23 seqq.

The hand is a medium-sized upright rounded uncial, I suppose of the first half of the second century. The lection-signs are, as far as I can tell, all or nearly all original. The note in the upper margin of fr. 2 is in a different, smaller and more sloping, script of about the same date; the correction in l. 17 may be due to the writer of the text, but perhaps represents a third.

2485. HESIOD, Catalogue

Four (or perhaps only three) fragments from at least two different rolls containing works of Hesiod. The two larger, which may very well join towards the bottom to form a single one, combine with fragments of other manuscripts to produce the better part of two columns, the first relating to Salmoneus and his daughter Tyro, the second to Neleus and his sons, their descendants, and the fight between Periclymenus and Heracles. The roll from which these pieces survive contained the Catalogue. But one of the two smaller fragments contains parts of ll. 57-75 of the Theogony and must (except on the very unlikely hypothesis that they were duplicated in the Catalogue) have come from a different roll. The source of the exiguous remains in the other small fragment is, therefore, uncertain. They may well come from the Catalogue, but I have not identified them in any known verses by or ascribed to Hesiod, and in theory at least they might not even be Hesiodic.

The writing is a well-executed example of the angular type, to be dated in the third century. It varies to some extent in size in different columns but otherwise presents a uniform aspect. As far as I can tell, the lection signs are by the same hand as the text.

2484 Fr. 1

]εριτώνδε[

γυναικες

PLKOPTO

| τελεξαν[

εγαραινοί

stripped

], at [

], and

5]γενισπεί[

2485 Гг. т

2484 Fr. 2

]énj[

LTUPWKEL [

]v-oôayê.[

] βρόντ[

]ονδήςτ[

] υληπιμοτοί

]ωνήος απ[

Ιναιδηλαδιυ.[

], ενβρόντης

τείνεθυπερβ

. ςπαιδάςτεν

βωνέρρυψεςτ

Βρότος άλλο.

]παιςελέλιπτ.]

λόκαμοςίκελ[

Jekeleckeka

]δέιαςκεθεοις[

]εκρήθηοςαμ[

παείωευπεδί

λοββηςπολυη[

εγ'εράεςκεπο

]φιλότητιθεος

. . .

Live lacke mal

ในอันอะ

ξατοκαι ατιταλλε

]ηρατουεςτελοςηλθεν

] ς ειδαων ενος ιχθων

Τος βροτώιουν εκαρείδος

]καλαρεεθρα

λεωνθηλυτεραων

ayeroscor.

].ται]εκουρη

απα τῆς

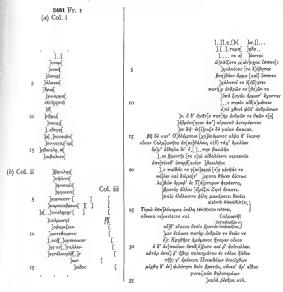
]a.[]e..[]]vv[]

λινκαιδώμα

Col. i Col. ii 1..[].w[]w[]...[Parts of first letters, starting abreast of col, i 31. I think it possible that].[]. ταμη[]ηδο... [they represent the beginnings of ll. 19-].... ova[]oerr.c [21, 28-29 of 2485 fr. 2, thus: mariferoul . Juxacimmoul]χαλκεουτ[...]έβητας Blowan]βοοναρμα[...]ίνπους μΙαοναμένος TXALKE TENT TOTAL ollú]ρανδρ[,]ντε[,,]ωντε and ϋποζυγωια[,]ματ'εχοντας νηπιος] , επυροςαιθ[]μενοιο au 700,]πιχθονιφυλανθρωπων but I cannot verify the dotted letters. πρανδρωντεθεωντί.] or follow the fibres with certainty.]ουρανουαςτεροεντος If the hypothesis is correct, fr. 2 should be designated fr. 1, col. ii. See] αξεδεγαιαναπαταν further the commentary. λουμενος αιψαδ' (κανεν]θαλουό[]ταχ'εμελλεν]... ψηγβαςιληα]αιαιθαλοεντικεοαυνώ βαςιληος Π...]...[.]... κήἀςτε ρρυτα, κεναζοτως Ιρταρονηκοός ντα οιζοιζηνιανακτι φί[,]ημακαρεςτιθ[,]ιτι]n.[.]vchiadpo[.]i[]]..₽ Trippe φντεθεωντε]τηρα

2485 Fr. 3

].[
]p.[
].on..ap.[
]darrinpt.[
5]daehovod



2481, 2484-5, HESIOD, CATALOGUE

2484 Fr. 1 Above l. r are parts of two lines of cursive writing, upside down in relation to the poetic text. Something appears to have been washed off to make way for them, but I do not think it was the Hesiod. There is also writing on the back. There is a good deal of casual ink about.

4]., near the line the end of a stroke coming from left; α accentable the top of the loop of a q], the top of an upright, hooked over to left; " acceptable

Fr. 1 The ends of verses. 4 κ ατέλεξαν.

5 δυισπεί ν.

6 aivos c.

o Perhaps yulvana again.

Fr. 2 Back blank 6 , the lower part of a stroke rising to right 7]., a stroke descending from left; \(\lambda\), not \(\mu\), suggested 9]., the right-hand arc of a circle

2485 Fr. 1 Col. i In many places the ink has nearly or wholly vanished. Frr. 1 (a), (b) of 2481

make it possible to decipher or supply the text in some of these.

I The third (or fourth) letter had an upright descending well below the line After & the lower left-hand arc of a circle well off the line After w (above which there may be traces of a circumflex) # or less probably y I cannot tell how far the ink went in this and the next line 14], a trace level with the tops of the letters 17].., an upright, followed by traces at mid-19].., dots of presumably casual ink 20 I am not sure of the correspondence of 26 Immediately before p perhaps parts of the middle of n the traces to the proposed text After p only scattered traces and the same in the blanks of 27-29 32 GK above 1 ink resembling 37]., the right-hand upright of η or ν a small circumflex 36],, the foot of an upright 39], the upper right-hand arc of a small circle 40]., the upper end of a slightly concave 41 After α perhaps the back and foot of ε or c stroke descending to right

Fr. 3 : The foot of an upright 2 [, the tip and foot of an upright with a trace to right; Against the upper part of the right-hand 3]., a slightly convex upright perhaps n or v upright of η a stroke curving up to right After η the lower left-hand loop of ε or c, before a the right-hand end of the cross-stroke of γ or τ [, perhaps the feet and part of the bar of η, but this does not account for all the ink 4 , a dot on the line 6 , the upper end of a stroke sloping gradually to right, followed by the left-hand side of the apex of a,

2481 Fr. 1 (a) Col. i 1 Not verifiable; the foot of an upright on the line, followed by the base of 15 More than the normal room on both 12], a dot below the line sides of n, between which and a a dot level with the top of the letters α large and apparently by a different pen 16 More than the normal room between ι and θ

(b) Col. ii [See Addendum, p. 26] 3 There is ink at the lower end of the accent, not prima facie a trema but perhaps intended for it 12 Between ; and a a suspended letter; the traces are compatible with the top of the loop and the foot of the shank of o

Fr. 1 Col. iii. H. indicates 'Line 700'. Similarly B opposite H 56 indicates 'Line 200', not, as seems to have been mistakenly repeated since the first publication, 'Book ii'.

The story of Salmoneus is told in Apollodorus Bibl. i 9, 7. The details relevant to what is found here are: Calμωνεύς... δβριστής... ὧν καὶ τῶι Διὶ ἐξισοθεθαι θέλων... ἐκολάσθη. ἔλογε γὰρ ἐαυτὸν εἶναι Δία . . . καὶ βύρτας μέν . . . ἐξ ἄρματος μετά λεβήτων χαλκών τύρων έλεγε βροντάν, βάλλων δὲ εἰς οὐρανόν αίθομένας λαμπάδας έλεγεν άςτράπτειν. Ζεύς δε αὐτόν κεραυνώς ας την κτιεθείς αν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πόλιν καὶ τοὺς ολκήτορας ήφάνιςς πάντας.

3 odpavou derepdevroe, as below, is naturally thought of, but I cannot verify it.

4 Cf. Il. xxiii 301, 351 εύτριχαε ώπλίεαθ' ἵππους.

5 The λέβητες here and in 1. 7 are explained by the passage of Apollodorus.

6 The supplement is implied by the accentuation in 2481. βοηθόον ἄρμα is otherwise recorded only as a reading at II. xvii 481 (preferred by Aristarchus). From 2485 by itself θοὸν ἄρμα (as at II. xi 533, xvii 458, hy. Hom. Dem. 89, Hes. Mcm. 97, 342) would have been guessed, and I am bound to say it seems to me more suitable to the context.

το ceλαc does not seem to be ruled out, but I cannot verify it.

11 This phrase first in Od. vii 307 and not rare in Hesiodic verse, Ocov. 556, 'Epy. 90, fr. 180, 4 Rz.2, Ясп. 162.

12 ἀγάομαι a rather rare word, not found in the Iliad. ἀγώμενος, Θεογ. 619 [but the reference to this verb by LSJ of ayyca(c) to Alc. 310 is shown by the vocalization to be out of the question].

13 seq. Possibilities of supplementation are suggested by Od. κx 103 αὐτίκα δ' ἐβρόντητεν ἀπ' αλγλήεντος 'Ολύμπου along with ή μεγάλ' έβρόντης α άπ' ούρανοῦ άςτερόεντος ib. 113, σκληρόν δ' έβρόντης καὶ όβριμον Θεογ. 839, and of course δεινόν δ' έβρόντητε Il. xx 56, but the adjective (apparently to be placed at the beginning of l. 14) seems to have been of at least four syllables and for this I have no

14 Cf. μεγάλ' έκτυπε γήν δ' ετίναξε Il. xvii 595 (Zenod.), ετίναξε δε (Ποςειδάων) . . . γαίαν απειρεςίην Il. xx 57-

15 On the model of Il. i 44 βή δὲ κατ' Ολλόμποιο καρήνων χωόμενος κήρ. Alternatively ώρτο δ' ἀπ' Oèλ., as Acw. 30, which may be preferred as Hesiod's own.

The present participle χολούμενος not in H. or Od.; other examples Έργ. 138, ky. Hom. Herm. 308. 16 At Od. xi 236 Cαλμωνήσε αμύμονος a scholiast remarks τινές ατακθάλου γράφουσιν.

16 seq. 2481 offers orrax', i.e. of. But though it would be easy to think of objects which could be said to be 'sent', I do not think $\langle \rho | \gamma(a) \rangle$ can be avoided and a verb of sending is unsuitable with this.

Perhaps ἔρξεω ἔρ]γ' ἀίδηλα. For the phrase cf. Hes. fr. 123, 2 Rz.2, Parmen. fr. 10, 3 17 It is difficult to believe that δβριστήν was not intended and as much as υβ[ρ]ις could, I think, be accepted but \(\tau \) for \(\pi \) is out of the question as a reading. The whole passage may be compared with

18 Cf. Θεογ. 72, 504 (βρουτήν ήδ' αλθαλόευτα κεραυνόν), 707, 854 (β. τε ετεροπήν τε καλ d. κ.). After Hesiod Ap. Rhod. Argon. iv 597. From analogous passages, θeoy. 514 seqq., fr. 125 Rz.2, I should have expected \$a]\infty where]\infty stands.

19 The construction is as found in the Odyssey, κείνων γε βίας ἀποτίςεαι xi 118, βίας ἀποτίςεται ἀνδρών xvii 540; not in the Iliad.

20 The dotted letters are not verifiable but the text is justified by the collocation of 'children and wife' in this order in Greek poetry of all periods. A verse containing similar constituents of a household in the reverse order at II. vi 366, ολεήσε άλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νήπιον υίον (cf. Antim. 48 άλόχοιει καὶ οίε

21 I can find no plausible completion of the adjective, of which the sense must have been much the same as that of the following adverb dicross (which seems not to recur till Manetho). Though with some nouns dπορρεω is used to denote 'disappear, perish', I should judge it improbable that it could be applied to δώματα. (A word with the required meaning, δυάστατος, does not appear till later, Soph. Antig. 673 seq. ἀναστάτους οἴκους τίθης).

22 Cf. hy. Hom. Herm. 256 philos yap ce daßar ec Taprapor depoerra, Il. viii 13.

23 The sense is ώς μή τις βροτός άλλος κτλ. Cf. Od. iv 78 ή τοι Ζηνί βροτών οδκ αν τις έρίζοι, xix 286 ούδ' αν τις έρίς σει βροτός άλλος.

24 seqq. The outlines of the story of Tyro are thus given by Apollodorus: Τυρὰ δὲ . . . παρὰ Κρηθεί . . . τρεφομένη έρωτα ίςχει Ένιπέως του ποταμού και ςυνεχώς έπι τα τούτου βείθρα φοιτώςα τούτοις έπωδύρετο. Ποςειδών δὲ εἰκαιθείς Ἐνιπεί ςυγκατεκλίθη αὐτήι Bibl. i 9, 8.

24 I should have expected something to express 'only (one)', but I can think of nothing long enough (not to speak of the impossibility of accommodating 86). 708 8' doa] is about the right length. φίλη μακάρεςει θεοίει cf. 2481 fr. 5 (a) i 27, 2501 19.

25 ίκέλη φαίες α εκήνης cf. Hes. fr. 142, 4 Rz.2.

lkelm χρυτήι Άφροδίτηι Homeric, Π. xxiv 699 (cf. Od. xvii 37 = xix 54).

The accentuation in 2484, since Inchor is always of three terminations, must be simply erroneous. 26 Since rescretes is followed by the accusative, a verb must be supplied with the general sense of 'oppose' which is followed by the dative. I doubt whether any suggestion will be verifiable.

27 elacke is paradoxical in having the augment, but it is found in Homer as often as the formally requisite čacke. Cf. Il. v 802, xi 125, xx 408, Od. xxii 427 with Il. ii 832, xi 330, xix 295, xxiv 17.

Boordy not verifiable but in accordance with the style; cf. l. 33 below and IL ii 821, hy. Hom. Aphrod, 167, Od, iv 307.

The variation between duridee- and leadan-Weir also in MSS, of the Iliad; ix 390, xxi 357, 411. 28 I suppose τοῦνεκα μῶν κτλ., if there is no error besides the one which has been corrected. But I should have expected τώ βά μω έξετάωτε or some other metrically commonplace formula to have

29 ηγαγεν sc. Iris or Hermes?

30 The hiatus και ἀτι- might be justified by IL xxiv 60 θρόψα το και ἀτίτηλα, but there appears to be a trace of a letter between them in 2485 and an insertion above the line in 2481.

31 Cf. Hes. fr. γ5, a Rz.³ (πολυπράνου kero μέτρου), Il. xi 225 (ἐρωκδέος Γ. μ.), Od. xv 366 (ἤβην πολυήρατον Ικόμεθ'). In Hesiod's version her association with Poseidon precedes her marriage to Kretheus; see P-W in Tyro 1870 seq., in Neleus 2271.

32 In the mapaboose of Homer (including the Hymns) iterative forms from -aw verbs usually have -aack-, but not infrequently -aeck- appears instead in part of the MSS.; e.g. Il. xvii 308, Od. xv 385.

hy. Hom. Apoll. 279. 33 On the model of μιχθείε' ἐν φ. Μ 1, 9, Hes. fr. 143, 3 Rz.2, μίχθη . . . φ. (of the man) fr. 116. 3 Rz.2.

33 seq. 'Surpassed all women in beauty'.

35 I suppose a reference to the Enipeus. Cf. Od. xi 240 καί ρ' ἐπ' Ἐνιπθος πωλέςκετο καλά δέεθρα.

Addendum to 2481 fr. $\tau(b)$ ii x seqq. (= 19 seqq. of the composite text). A late-found morsel of 2481 can be located by the cross-fibres to left of the first three lines of fr. I(b) ii. It contains the syllables

in which are to be recognized ὑπερ]βα[είην, γυν]αῖκας τ[' (a mistake for γυναῖκά τε arising, I imagine, out of a failure to understand the role of the unrepresented digamma of οἶκῆας), and ἐπ [έρ[ρυτα (hard]y άλ //ρ[ρυτα] 'inundated', resolving my problem.

2486, HESIOD, Catalogue

A slice complete at top and bottom from a roll, containing the right-hand parts of the same verses as 2485 fr. 2 and half a dozen more. Like 2485 it has suffered from wet or scouring, so that the ends of the upper lines have vanished.

The hand is an upright medium-sized uncial to be dated in the latter part of the second century. A second hand appears to be responsible for the corrections and the addition of the end of l. 32, but the lection signs, which are more plentiful than in 2485, look as if they were (at any rate preponderantly) from the same pen as the text. 10

2481, 2485-6, HESIOD, CATALOGUE

2485 Fr. 2 (or fr. 1 ii)

].[.]β.[].[]θυ[].πελιηνπολεςινλαοις.[]μενδιέναςςεπατηραγ[]αλλήλωννσιονπτολιεθ[]ενπύλονειχεκαιεκ[,]ιςε[]καιραθυγατραμφειονο[

>]ύζωνονθαλερηνποι[]ροιεινεγεινατοφ[]αιαντιμεγηνκα[]ιοντεπυλαονατε[

]ιευρυβιονκλειτου[]μιοντεπερικλυμεν[]εδωραποςειδαωνεν[]ιαλλ[,]τ[,]μενγαρε[,]ορνεμθ[]αλλοσεδ[]υνευνεικεποθαμμ

]αλλοτέβ[.]ιγεινεςκετοθαυμ[]ηξαλλ[..]εδαυτεμελιςςεωνα[]τεδεμοςοφιςκαιαμειλιχος[..]χ[

|]οιουκουριασταταμινιαιεπ| 15
| [w] |]αθηναιητοπολειοδαπολειτον[
|]αρναιμενοιτηλήσιαγακλειτον[
|]πατροστολειαδιμινητη[,]μ],]ελ[
|] εινωναλλοτεδησιαγαιζατ[
|]υτενισμιτευονταβιηνδηρ[
|]λαχοιαπλητονκραδιηνωλλυ[
| 25 | Τοιδιενί Ενγουανταβιητης |

]μφαλωέζομενοςμεγαλωγ[
]ηθηρακλησος στησειγμενοςε[
], ηπιος ουδεδδειςεδιος[, ...]ας[
]τον καικλυτατοξατρο[,]π[
]τρη*αντιος[,]λθεβιητη[

30

2486

]ήλωννα ι ονπτολίεθρα .[
] πυλονείχεκαι έκτις εγη .[
] ραθύγατρ' αμφιονος ι εί .δ .[
]ζωνονθαλέρην ποιής ατ' άκ[

]τεμενγαρενορνείθες ειφάνες κεν[]τεδ' αυγεινές κετοθαυμαϊδες θαι []λοτεδ' αυτεμελις είκνολγλααφυλα []οφις καιαμειλιχος είκγεδεδωρα

μ μντάστατα[...]κλαιεπειταδολωσε[μητάσισαγαιλείτουπεριτείχοι [μηλήσισαγαιλείτουπεριτείχοι [λεαιδεμελάμηνκηριπέλαισε []θυταβηθικα[[.]]γαςτασταπλιασθηνη[]ψονταβημηρακλήσιν []τονκραδηψολλιντοδελασι γιοδώταββητηρακλήσεης [

]ά, ηιθήκ ευχά! []|ετοιπαλάμημε[]]|ν]|είθ]άςςεπερικλυμενονθοουβ[], ικλύμ[|ετοικρατρουμένοσα , [Traces of 3 or 4 more vv.] |μενος τανας εκγερο] |πνολονεπιστροπτής|] [...]β. [.]..[]θυ[
]. Πελέην πολέειν λαοῦς.[
]μὲν διέναις επατὴρ ἀν[δρῶν τε θεῶν τε
]ἀλλήλων ναῖον πτολίεθρα.[

5 Νηλεο'ε μέλη Ητίλου εέχε καὶ έκτιες γη.[

]καί ρα θύγατρ' Άμφίουσο 'Ιαείδα[ο

Χλώρω ε]όζωνου θαλερήν πουέραπ' ἀκ[οιτοι.

ή δε οἱ ἐν μέρκάρουω ἐγείνατο φαίδιμα τέκ[να

Εθαγόρην τ]ε καὶ Άντιμένην καὶ Άλάετορα [δίου

Ταϊρόν τ' Άξτιδρών τε Πιλάσκά τε μεγάθυμξου

Ταιρόν τ' Αι-[τέριόν τε Πυλάονά τε μεγαθυμου Ατήμιχούν τε [καλ Εθηθίκου κλευτόν τ' 'Επιλαου Νέςτορά τε Χ]ρομίον τε Περικλύμενόν τ' ἀγέρω[χον ἄλβιον, δι] πόρε δάρα Ποςειδάων ἐνοτέχθων παντο]². λάλο[τις μέν γαλ εὐ ἀροθίεςς ἀράσεςκεν αλετός.] ἄλλοτε δ' αδ γινέςκετο θαθμα ἴδέςθαι μύρμ]ηξ, άλλοτε δ' αδτε μελικοτέων άγλαὰ φίλα, άλλοιτε δευκός όδες καὶ ἀμελικονς είτες δὲ δάρα.

παντ]οι' οὐκ ὀνομαςτά, τά μιν καὶ ἔπειτα δάλους βο]υλ[φί] Μθηναίης, πολέας δ' ἀπόλεςςε καὶ ἄλλους μ]αρνάμενος Νηλίβος ἀγακλειτόν περὶ τείχος οδ] πατρός, πολέας δὲ μελαίτηι κηρὶ πέλαςςε κ]τείνων, ἀλλ' ὅτε δή οἱ ἀγάςςατο Παλλάς Ἀθήνη παίβςει ἀριςτείνοντα, βίην δ' Ήρακληείην ε΄]λ' ἄχος ἄτλητον κραδίην ἄλλυντο δὲ λαοί. δητοί ὁ μὲν ζυγοῦ ἄντα βίης Ήρακληείης

ο]μφαλῶι εζόμενος μεγάλων ἐπεμαίετο ἔργω[ν φ]ῆ θ' Ἡρακλῆος στήσειν μένος ἱπποδίμουο νήπιος, οδδ ἔδδεισε Διός ταλας(φρονα παίδα αὐ]τόν καὶ κλιπτά τόξα, τά οἱ πόρε Φοβρος Ἀπόλλων, ἀλλὰ τός' ἀντίος Ἑθθε βίκης Ἡρακλητίκη.

αλλά τοτ αυτίος ηλού ριής πηρακοησίης
΄] ιας, τῶι διὰ γλα μκῶπις Ἀθήνη
ὰ τι θῆκ' ιοὐιςγεθὰς ἐν παλάμπς[ι

35

]άςςε Πειρικλύμιενον θεοειδ[έα]κεν κρατερόν μένος α...[]μενος τάνυςεν χείρε[ςςι ταιχύν ἰὸν ἐπὶ στρεπτῆς]

2485 Fr. 2 (or fr. t. ocl. ii) r]. [, the lower part of c, or less probably \$\theta\$ After \$\theta\$ the lower part of an upright descending far below the line, \$\theta\$ muther than \$\theta\$, followed by the foot of an upright, followed by the lower part of a stroke with a slight slope to right 2], the foot of an upright, followed by the lower part of a stroke with a slight slope to right 2], at the upper and lower parts of an upright 12 seqq. Hes. fr. 14 Re. 2 15 abre wholeves below \$\theta\$. Apr. About. 2 2 There is a sign resembling a shallow short over \$\theta\$ 2], a cross-schol, \$\theta\$, Robot. 2 2 There is a sign resembling a shallow short over \$\theta\$.

stroke touching the back of « about at the middle on made out of & by the same hand 2486 I After θ a dot level with the tops of the letters, which would not be taken for part of ρ, if there was any choice; next, the upper end of a stroke descending to right, followed by two traces level with the top of the letters 2 ,[, apparently the foot and tip of a stroke sloping slightly to right with the start of a stroke curving to right from the tip and a dot to right level with the top of the letters; not prima facie μ or ν or λι. This seems to have been followed by an apostrophe, now represented only by two dots, the upper and lower ends 3 No doubt καιαδαίο corrected to taci[a]8a[o, though the details cannot be verified 9 seqq. Hes. fr. 14 Rz.2 23], the upper part of a stroke rising to right; perhaps [[1]] again 28], the upper and lower ends of the right hand stroke of a triangular letter 29 Of 16 only the tip of the right-hand stroke. Perhaps If not ruled out Between this and η the right-hand stroke of a triangular letter; λ looks likelier than 8 30 Of]a only the lower end of the right-hand stroke For the second c perhaps θ possible 31 ... [, the foot of an upright, the top of an upright, the foot of an upright at less than the normal interval

In the interpretative transcript I have not indicated letters missing or doubtful in only one of the two winesses, 9486 ft.; a and 9486. The few lettern contributed by 9881 ft. as are marked by half-brackets. I have referred above, p. 22, to what may be direct evidence that 9486 ft. 2 is the column immediately following 9486 ft. at 0.1. It is further to be said that its contents, starting with allusion to Pellss and Neleus, seem a suitable continuation of the narration concerning Typo and Possidon, who were their parents, beginning towards the bottom of 9486 ft. 10.1. Between the two columns, it may on this hypothesis be suggested, should be inserted the verses partly preserved in C, if the authorship and contents of these are rightly identified.

2 The context suggests Nηλία κα] Πελίην. At the end perhaps λαοῖο[ν ἀνακτα (as at Π. v 546, xiii 452, xx 230), which would imply a part of τίντεω or an equivalent verb in what precedes. Apollodorus has: i β δί (sc. Τρωβ) γεντήσιας κρύθω δίδψων ταίδας ἀκτθήρια βίλ! i, a, β. r.

3 'established in different places', a hitherto unrecorded compound of value.

4 'Apart' or 'far from' one another, e.g. νόεφω δ', τῆλε δ' ἀπ', but there is a wide choice of equivalent expressions.

5 Νηλούς μὲν Πύλον. Pelias περὶ Θεςταλίαν κατώικει (Bibl. i 9, 10); τῆς . . . *Ιωλκοῦ . . . ἐβαείλευτε μετὰ Κρηθέα (ibid. 16, 1).

elye kal kerice: I suppose hysteron proteron (cf. e.g. Od. xvi 41), since we are told by Apollodorus that Nelsus shev ele Meccipup kal Hibov relie (Bibl. 19, 9, 1). Similarly schol. Od. xi 281, Paus. iv 2, 3. Since - y hapdberar might be expected, I may as well say, it was not written.

6 seq. θόγατρ' Aμφίονος 'Iacibao Χλάριν: so Od. xi 28', seqq., on which the schollast has την Αμφίονος του Ίάςου και Φερεεφόνης της Μίνουν, cf. Paus. ix 36, 8. (Elsewhere this Amphion is confused with the son of Zeus and Antiope, husband of Niobe.)

The error 'Icιάδ(α0) and correction 'Iaclδ(α0) are also found at 2498 11.

8 Similarly E 2, 18 ή δέ οἱ ἐν με]γάροις θεοείκελα γείνατο τέκνα.

 Apollodorus, who has the right number, omits Chromius, guaranteed by Homer, and has Φρακόοc instead.]

There cannot be much doubt that ll. 10 seq. here presented the same names in the same order

from Taθροc to Έπίλαος and l, 9 the same three from Αντιμόνης to Άλάςτωρ with a transposition of the

metrically equivalent Αντιμένης, Εθαγόρης. L. 12 is identical with Od. xi 285.

On the questions, why the Bibl. schol. Ap. Rhod. list has the transpositions noted and the substitution or addition of the name \$\Phi pedoc\$ (an exact metrical equivalent of \$Xpouloc\$), I do not think it my business to enter.

It may be added that scholl, BT on IL xi 692 present a list which, except for Nestor and Periclymenus, is totally different.

18 obe doquacrá: this phrase appears in a number of collocations applied to what is repellent, friending, or the like (Od. xix x0x, 597, xxiii 19 Κανούλου σοκ σοφαρτήν, θεφο. 148 μγάλοι τε καὶ δβριμα, οδιε όφωραστή, 10 κλοί της το καὶ δρίμας, οδιε όφωραστής. Το καὶ στο το καὶ το με τ

δώρα μέν οὐκέτ' ὀνοςτά II. ix 164 is of a quite different nature.

only a few deserve over 1.1. It has so the best [-i] and right in attaching 2485 fr. 1, o(j)—it must a "Since there is no choice best was awayed yet ritten, as it was on Nysbe; in the preceding line. As may be seen in two instances below, the writer of 2485 has a rough breathing with a long and shanting transverse strole, but I do not think that the hypothesis that the ink represents a rough breathing (which would full over the ϕ) is acceptable.

The omission of & in 2486 seems a mere oversight.

The consistent of a proposed is a matter of the signal and the signal and λ^2 does the supplement is unavoidable, but produces two abnormalities. The almost universal form in epic writing of this and analogous phrases is dycc ($\delta \delta c_s$, $\tau d \phi c_s$, δc_s , $\tau d c_s$) or (δ^2) δc_s). There is only one example in Homer of the clision, $\delta \lambda^2$ (two of the clision, $\delta \lambda^2$), and that not in this type of phrase, none

Π. I. S. 1900...

For the two accusatives cf. e.g. Τρώας δ' ἄχος ελλαβε θυμέν Π. xiv 493; for ἄχος ἄπλητον Π. xix 366.
35 εκαζι. (χυρύ ... όμφολώε: ΤΕιδόδος δὲ μεταβληθέντα είς τινα τών συνήθων μορφών ἐπικαθεζήναι
τὸ διφέλιδι το θ΄ (χυρύ δ...) Το δεραλόνοι Επακη, βουλόμενον είς μέχην καταστίματ τοῦ Γρωλή τοῦ Έ Τβακλά

καιρίως αὐτὸν κατατοξεθεαι τῆς Μθηνᾶς ὑποδειξάςης schol. Ap. Rhod. Arg. i 156.

26 I can find no precise parallel for the shade of meaning which êrequêres seems to have here. The nearest perhaps is êrequêres of of α y 4μ. There might be a nearer (but of much later dats) in épospacé desprése êrequêres Orph. Arg. 235, if the dative in 2898 had not been rejected in favour of the gentitive. (Since êrequênqua-†gen. and êreplêλορα-q+gen. are sometimes found in practically indistinguishable uses, it may be worth white to call attention to the later and perhaps non-poetical use of êreplêλορα-q+ds. seen in δγχεισγίαστ êreplêλορα-ρεφέλου D. Hal. Ant. rom. v ze end, which I take, mustais mutuadité, to give the sense of our phrases.

27 φη, after Il. ii 37.

cτήσεων: if the παράδοιε had not preserved τ, I am confident nobody would have supplemented anything but χ, after II. xii 165 seq. ob γάρ... έφάμην ... Άχαιοδο εχήσεων ήμέτερου γε μένος. 20 So II. xv 441 (of Teucer) τόξου, δ τοι πόρε Φοίβοο Απόλλουν. Ci. II. ii 827 (of Pandarus).

That Apollo gave Heruelet the bow is attested also by Apollodorus (Bibl. ii 4, 11, 8) and Diodorus (iv 14). Lycophum's scholiast says (so) π δλ πόρτα τόππα... παρό Τανπάρου Κεόδου δεσκόλου που θ. Μρόττρόμους Κεόζους "Ηρεωδίς.
32 In spite of what I have said in the app. crit. I think Ψμφάτρουση δόθμ must be considered very

likely.

εθεχεθέε unrecorded. I suppose τόξον is to be supplied and the adjective understood much in the same sense as the Homeric ἄρμενον. 2481 fr. 2 seems to have had originally θῆκεν ἐὐεχεθές.

36 If creentific implies respite, the genitive instead of the dative is abnormal. But the articulation creentifi(s) of ~ νεωρή does not seem at all likely.

5

IO

15

20

25

2487. HESIOD, Catalogue

Fragments of a roll, of which the chief contains the better part of a column of twenty-five lines summarizing the line of Danaus as far as Perseus and the daughters of Proetus.

The hand is a fine bold example of the angular type, comparable with 1364. written in the third century. I cannot tell whether the two or three lections signs are by the writer of the text; the variant over 1. 24 seems certainly to be so.

Fr. 2

		~ ~ ~ ~
Fr. 1 Col. i]λιηω []χρυτο[
].ον·εδωκε[]α.[]ωνμεγαλην[]τολωβην]∳[
]επειτ αμυμ[]εναβαντα		
] ενϋψηλοιειδομοιειν.		
]μπιαδεςςινεριζεν·		
]τηρανδρωντεθεωντε[]		
]καιομονλεχοςειςαναβηναι•		
]εκαιακριτιονβατιληα[]		
] επατηρ[]δρωντ[]ωντε·		
]ργειεϋκτι[.]ωιεμβαςι[.].εν		
], ενοκριόεντ[] . [] . [
]δικηνλακεδαι[]μο[].[]		
]παρηονέϋπραπι[]αρα[]ν		
]ηνκ[.]λλιεφυρο[].[
]νμ[]τωρ[.]φοβοιο		
]αευκ[.]ιμε[]νπτολιεθρον[
]γμεγαλητοροςαρκαςιδα[Col. ii	
] καλ[]πλοκαμονς[.]ενεβοι[
].[].ec []	1	
] .coιcθεν[.]βοιαβοωπις	[] []KER[
]όμονλεχοςειςαναβαςα]_ωδ.[
]γαλητ[,]ρο[,]αρκαειδα[1-npn.[
]αλλεαεργειδυιας [5] —ημ _ε [
єιρ]γοηνκαιιφιαναссαγ[, ,,,,	
βωματαπατρος [] καιτο [
οωματαπατρος	1	

Fr. r Col. i]a.[ον έδωκε]ων μεγάλην [άπετίςα]το λώβην.]έπειτα άμύμ[ονα τίκτ]εν Άβαντα] ἐν ὑψηλοῖει δόμοιειν 'Ολυ]μπιάδεςςιν ἔριζεν παλτήρ ἀνδρών τε θεών τε καὶ δμὸν λέχος εἰςαναβῆναι ε καὶ Άκρίσιον βασιληα[]] ε πατήρ [ἀν]δρῶν τ[ε θε]ῶν τε Ά]ργει ευκτί[τ]ωι εμβαςίλευεν 10] ... εν διεριόεντ Εθρυβίκην Λακεδαί[μο]νο[ς 1.П καλλι πάρηον εὐ πραπί[δεςς] ἀρα[ρυῖα]ν. Δανά]ην κ[α]λλίςφυρο[ν 15 Περεήα |ν μ[ής]τωρ[α] φόβοιο. Τίρυ γθα ευκ[τ]ίμε[νο ν πτολίεθρον ν μεγαλήτορος Άρκαςίδα[ο] καλ[λι]πλόκαμον C[θ]ενέβοι[αν],[],€c [] τοι (θεν[έ]βοια βοῶπις 20]όμὸν λέχος εἰςαναβᾶςα με]γαλήτ[ο]ρο[c] Άρκαςίδα[ο περικ]αλλέα ἔργ' εἰδυίας Αυείπηην καὶ 'Ιφι]νόην καὶ 'Ιφιάνας ταν]α δώματα πατρός 25

2487-8A. HESIOD, CATALOGUE

Fr. 1 Col. i 1]., the foot of an upright ... [, an upright with a slight projection on the left-hand side of its top 3 70 not verifiable 4], a dot on the line and another above it, above the tops of the letters o] , a trace suiting the overhang of c To I am uncertain how the disposition of gaps and traces between a and er should be indicated. New was certainly intended but looks excessive for the room II] ..., the lower end of a stroke descending from left touching the lower end of a stroke rising to right, followed by the lower part of an upright descending well below 12],[, an upright, o or a might be lost after it the line 14 If of were not dictated, it would not be read] [, the lower part of an upright descending well below the line of ν only the bottom right-hand angle, of θ only the base 18]., the upper part of an upright; c possible, the overhang lost in a small hole Above of ink not accounted for 19].[, the start of a stroke rising to right], the lower end of a stroke descending far below the line After c blank 20], the right-hand end of a horizontal stroke on or just below the line 24 Hcs. fr. 27 Rz.2

Col. ii 2 There is a stroke through e and perhaps what is meant for a dot above it, but I am still not sure that cancellation was intended 3 .[, a thin upright stroke; if not casual ink, an insertion by a different hand 4 [, the left-hand parts of y or # 6 [, the lower part of an upright Fr. 2 1 [, the upper end of a stroke descending to right 3]..., the tip of an upright, followed by the upper part of an upright; if one letter, η likely, but], equally acceptable.

Before \(\psi \) apparently the upper part of the right-hand stroke of \(\alpha \) (or \(\lambda \))

Fr. 1 Col. i 2 Cf. Θεογ. 165 πατρός κε κακήν τιςαίμεθα λώβην.

In the context I suppose the 'great outrage' is likely to be the forced marriage of the daughters of Danaus and Danaus to be the subject of the verb.

3 seq. The father of Abas was Lyncous, the mother Hypermnestra : Bibl. ii 2. 7. 7. For the hiatus cf. πεντήκοντα αμύμονα Θεογ. 264 (where, however, there is a slight pause between

the words). ή είδος 'Ολυ]μπιάδεςςιν ἔοιζεν cf. Hes. fr. 142, 2 Rz.2.

The wife of Abas, mother of Proetus and Acrisius, 1. 8, was Aglaia, daughter of Mantineus; Bibl. ii 2, I, I (schol, Eur. Or. 965).

8 ή δ' έτεκε Προϊτόν τ e or the equivalent.

to seqq. Acrisius became King of Argos and married Eurydice, daughter of Lacedaemon; Pherecydes ap. schol. Ap. Rhod. Apy. iv 1091; Bibl. ii 2, 1, 2; 2, 2, 1; iii 10, 3, 2; et al.

I can make no plausible suggestion about the tenor of l. 11.

13 Cf. Θεογ. 608 άρηρυῖαν πραπίδεςς: and ἐὐ κληθε' άραρυῖα Tryphon αρ. schol. Α. ΙΙ. κκίν 318, €: I do not know whether there are other examples of this accentuation to show ed as two syllables, et would be apt to indicate composition.

14 seq. The daughter of Acrisius and Eurydice was Danae; Bibl. ii 2, 2, 1; et al. The son of Danae was Porseus. A short genealogy of Abas-Perseus is at I 2-5. (In that MS. Περεήα is twice spelt -cera, as it is at 2219 fr. 3, 22.)

Possible models for the supplements at H 56, I 5.

16 The writer now turns from the line of Acrisius to that of Proetus who obtained Tiryns; Bibl. ii 2, 1, 4; et al.

Tlouvθa: this form should be accepted at Acm, 8x, where the same phrase occurs,

17 seq. Proetus married Stheneboea, daughter of Arcas' son. In Homer the wife of Proetus is called Anteia and his father-in-law is anonymous. The father of Stheneboea is given a variety of names. 'Probus' in Verg. Buc. vi 48 says: Hesiodus (fr. 27 Rz.2) docet (Proetidas) ex Proeto et Sthenoboea Amphidamantis natas. Amphidamas is said to be a son of Arcas in schol. A Il. ii 603, Eustath, ibid., schol. B II. ii 609; Apollodorus puts him later in the family tree (Bibl. iii 9, 2, 1) and substitutes for him Apheidas: Αρκάδος δέ . . . εγένοντο παίδες Έλατος και Αφείδας. . . . Αφείδας δέ (τεκνοί) . . . Cθενέβοιαν, ήν γαμεί Προΐτος. (9, 1, 1). Pausanias likewise assigns this place to Apheidas (viii 4, 2; x 9, 5) and this was the Arcadians' own view (Ath. Mitt. xiv 15 seqq.).

Two other names are offered, which have no known connexion with Arcas. At Bibl. ii 2, 1, 3 Apollodorus has ό δὲ (Προίτος) ήκεν εἰς Λυκίαν πρὸς Ἰοβάτην, ώς δέ τινές φασι, πρὸς Αμφιάνακτα· καὶ γαμεί την τούτου θυγατέρα, ώς μεν Όμηρος, Άντειαν, ώς δὲ οἱ τραγικοί, Εθενέβοιαν. This version is found

in schol. B Il. vi 200 (attributed to Aéwy er role Xovegoorcole).

The best suggestion I can offer, taking into account the conditions as I see them, is to postulate something like γήμε δε παίδα . . .]ν μεγαλήτορος Άρκαςίδαο | (δίου) Άφείδαντο |ς κ. Co. here and κούρη Αφείδαντος με γαλήτορος A, in l. 22.

to This line looks too short to have contained a complete hexameter, but cross-heads are not expected and a cross-head would not be in place here.

As a reading a reading a reading a

20 I am puzzled by 1 cos. e os. i.e. of, cannot be read and the ink before c cannot be part of any

22 See note on 17 seq. 23 Cf. 2481 fr. 5 (b) iii 6.

24 The names of the Proetides are found in commentaries on Verg. Ecl. vi 48 with some variations from the forms taken from Bibl. ii 2, 2, 1 (schol. Od. xv 225); e.g. Chrysippe, (H)ipponoe, Cyrianassa as well as Lysippe, Iphinoe, Iphianassa. These appear to have no significance. I have found no variant Iphianeira for Iphianassa in either a Latin or a Greek author, but whereas Melampus got in marriage Iphianassa according to Pherecydes (ap. schol. Od. ut sup.), he got Iphianeira, daughter of Megapenthes and therefore granddaughter, not daughter, of Proetus, according to Diodorus (iv 68, 4). In spite of και Ιφιαν- I am inclined to think that Λυσιππην το και Ιφι]νο- would better suit the

length of line presumed from other supplements. Col. ii 3-6 δβαλοί are also found against F 4, 26-33 (= 2481 fr. 5 (b) col. ii 19-26). Of those verses five occur in another context, 2493 9-13. The obelization may, therefore, indicate a doubt about their location, not about their genuineness. The same possibility must be taken into consideration here.

2488A. HESIOD, Catalogue

A scrap containing parts of the first of three verses quoted from Hesiod's Catalogue and the two preceding. It is written on the back of a roll, in the reverse direction to the text on the front, of which the nature cannot be determined, in a well-executed sloping angular hand of the late second or early third century.

18. 0]ἀπείρονα ναῖαν. απειροναγαιαν]υοςαινονεχευ[καὶ νάρ εφιν κεφαλήει κατά κνδύος αἰνὸν ἔχευ[εν. (ἀλφὸς γὰρ χρόα πάντα κατέςχ(εθ)εν αἱ δέ νυ χαῖται) (ἔρρεον ἐκ κεφαλέων, ψίλωτο δὲ καλά κάρηνα.)

I Perhaps 8600, though I should read 861 if I could account for a slightly concave upright be-2 Above the line between o and o something resembling a narrow 8 or tween this and o. reversed S, which I cannot interpret 3 seqq. Hes. fr. 29 Rz.2

3 seqq. The punishment of the daughters of Proetus. See Merkelbach on D 15.

4 κατέςχεν Eustath., corr. Heinsius. ἐν δέ νυ Eustath., correxi; ἐκ Loesner. ἐν would be acceptable in an Attic writer and may, to go by 'Epy. 283, be acceptable here. ς ψιλούτο dubitanter Markscheffel.

2489, HESIOD, CATALOGUE

2488B. HESIOD, Catalogue

The following scrap in the same hand as the preceding and like it written on the back, the front in this case being blank, is likely to be from the same manuscript. But it seems to have been found in a different part of the site and I have come upon it late in the day. It would be advisable to refer to it as 2488 fr. 2. The verses represented are very nearly the same as those already partially known from O.

	Q (P. Petr. i 3, 3)
][]ιτοιο ἄνακτος
][]αλα[]ςι ποδώκης δῖ' Άταλάντη
$\rho v[\gamma]\gamma[]\tau' \epsilon \chi[$	Χαρί]των ἀμαρύγματ' ἔχ[ουςα
]γετοφυλονομι[ά]παναίνετο φῦλον δμιλ[
]αλφηςταων[]ειν γάμον ἀλφηςτάων
]ου εινεκακου[]τανιςφύ[ρου] εἵνε[κα κούρης
].ονεννε[]. <i>r</i> τ[].x[
1,[,],[

The left-hand side is rubbed, so that I cannot always recognize which letters in Q correspond r_{-1} , traces compatible with $sol or v/(1-r_{-1})$, if v_{-1} , annotabous; if l_{+} , I cannot interpret the ink preceding t_{-} 8 l_{-} , l_{-} , the right-hand side of a loop as of ρ_{-} , followed by an appear as of 8

2489, HESIOD, Catalogue

On the strength of the statement of the scholiast on Pindar's ninth Pythian it is reasonable to assign at least the first three of the verses, of which the ends are preserved in this fragment of a roll, to the section of Hesiod's Catalogue relating to Cyrene. But I see no relevance in the others to anything that is known of the legends of either Cyrene or Aristaeus. The possibility that a new section begins with the fourth line must be envisaged.

The hand is a fair-sized upright rounded uncial, comparable with 220, and, I suppose to be dated in the second century. There are no lection signs.

] ςταιονβαθυχαιτην	Αριζεταῖον βαθυχαίτην
] υ ερμηιμαιαδοςυιει]ς δη Έρμηι Μαιάδος νίεῖ
]επιςκοποςηδενοη[[μ]]ων]ἐπίςκοπος ἠδὲ νομήων
].δωματακαλα]. δώματα καλά
5]θνησταπορεανεουεαι	τε]θνηότα πορςανέουςαι
]μενκλυτοςαργειώνη	μεν κλυτός Άργειώνη
], ιεκδοςανοιηι] ι ἔκδοςαν οἵηι
	ωπιδοςαγλαονεργον]ώπιδος ἀγλαὸν ἔργον

 $3 \ [\mu]$ struck through and dotted above 4]., an upright 7]., the edge of the right-hand arc of a circle

1 Αρωταΐου βαθυχαίτης Θεογ. 977. Pindar's account of Cyrene, his mother, taken ἀπὸ 'Holac 'Heióδου, schol. Pind. Pyth. ix 6 (Hes. fr. 128 Rz.²).

2 The only connexion I have found between Hermes and Aristaeus is ibid. 59 seqq. δν ελυτνέ Epuβac εθβρόνα: Τρομα καὶ Γαία... ο έσα. 1 But there is a possibility that Aristaeus here occupies the place of Hecate in Θεον, 442 seqq. (εὐθλ) δ ν σταβρός α τον Έριβλ δηθό εὐθκομ. 1 444, suggests a line

which might be followed in supplementing the verse).

3 Aristaeus, like his father Apollo, was Myspek cal Nópucc, libid. 65, Ap. Rhod. Arg. ii 507, et al. It is to be supposed, therefore, that the missing part of the verse contained a reference to hunters parallel to ropufous. Servius in Verg. Georg. i 14 (Hes. fr. 129 Rz.*) has 'Aristaeum . . . quem Hesiodus dicit Anollinem asstoralem'.

4 There is no difficulty that I see in postulating the beginning of a new section. It would have been indicated by no more than a coronis and a paragraphus under the beginning of I. 3. The sense might have been something like: 'Or such as those who left their... home to tend the copies of ...'. There is likewise no difficulty about the consequently necessary winding-up of the Cyrene piece.

For instance: η δ' ὑποκοκομένη τέκ' Αμεταίον βαθυχαίτην δε . . . ἐπίκκοπος ηδε τομήμεν. γεθηγότα cannot refer to Aristaeus, who was immortal. There does not appear to be any possibility that it refers to Actaeon, his son.

6 showle feminine θew, 95.

Apycathy, δίνατ ή Ελδόη, Theognost. Con. 700. According to Steph. Byz. in Apyca an δύνκόν used
by Antimachus. But it almost certainly occurs at 2481 fr. 5(a) it 14 (-)βόρον Αργει. []), which is
attested Hesiod, at 2501 το (κολλιφόρον Αρ), and I suspect at M r, 21 (κλονός Αρ)

[]), of which the
attribution has been questioned.

7 διοδούνω: in any of its meanings is rare in Epic. It is found once in Homer, twice in Apollonius Rhodius, of handing over to a claimant. Here I should guess it meant 'giving out to somebody to make', assigning a task.

8 Αθηγαίης γλαυκώπιδος ἀγλαὰ ἄργα is the end of ky. Hom. xx 2, but the words are not construed operther.

1 But Lloyd-Jones supplies me with Nonn. Dionys. xiii 275 seqq. ἔνθεν Ηρισταΐος . . . ήνεν . . . Εδρην.

2490. HESIOD, Catalogue

The beginning of the story of Coronis, preceded by the end of the last line of the preceding section. $\,$

Written without lection signs in a smallish round hand of the second century. [After the numbers were assigned I recognized that the hand was the same as that of 2483 and that this fragment should have had the reference 2485 fr. a.]

noc τη οιη Διδύμους εερούς ναίουςα κολωνούς] Δωτίωι εν πεδίωι πολυβότρυος άντ' Ά]μύροιο μυροιο νοςαδμης νίψατο Βοιβιάδος λίμνης πόδα παρθέ νος άδμής].[]c]ουρα coc]ακαλα stripped 15]ερμης κουτιν ου] εχουςα lα

1], the foot of an upright 2 seqq. Hes. fr. 122 Rz. 2 5], (5, 1) a horizontal stroke on the line 7], the lower end of a stroke descending from left 15 Of (5, 1) only the end of the upper arm 19], the middle part of a slightly convex stroke, e.g. (5, 1) 20 | 1, two uprights perhaps separate letters: (5, 1) 1 | 1, the middle part of a slightly convex stroke, e.g. (5, 1) 20 | 1, two uprights perhaps separate letters: (5, 1) 1 | 1, the final part of a slightly convex stroke, e.g. (5, 1) 20 | 1, the middle part of a slightly convex stroke, e.g. (5, 1) 20 | 1, the middle part of a slightly convex stroke, e.g. (5, 1) 20 | 1, the middle part of a slightly convex stroke, e.g. (5, 1) 20 | 1, the middle part of a slightly convex stroke, e.g. (5, 1) 20 | 1, the middle part of a slightly convex stroke (5, 1) 20 | 1, the middle part of a slightly convex stroke.

]∈ντι

2491. HESIOD, Catalogue (Suitors of Helen)

Four scraps of a roll, of which three can be combined, though they do not touch, to make a fragment partly overlapping G 3 and continuing it downwards.

The hand is a smallish example of the 'biblical' uncial to be assigned to the second century. The stops are original, the accent and corrections by another hand. In a number of places there is unexplained ink, I suppose casual.

Fr. 1

]gever.yoo[]esting[]aeesta[]geup[]erope,[]mno8a[,]k.co[]erope,[]mno8a[,]k.co[]overpreadao-8e[,]8ame[υμε]ής(ε): κτήνω[ε γὰρ Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατος ἦεν] [ἀγ)]ελήν [8] αἰε λα[κεδ]αἰμοιῶε προϊαλλε; [Κά]ς πορ, ἐθ [[]πποδάμω] καὶ ἀ[ἀλοόρω Πολυδεύκει]. Α]γωλλον δ' ἐμιῶτ[ο] Θόας [Ἀνδραίμο, νος υἰδς, δί]ου Ἀρηνιάδαο δί[δου] δ' ἀπε[ρείες' ἔθοδνα], ποχλλά μάλ' ἄργυφα μ[ή]λα καὶ[ἤθ]ελε γὰρ κτλ.
ска	

FF. 1.-6 = G 25-30° I retries also G 3 After the last a there is some ink just above the general level, not compatible with e but not prima facic casual 3 It looks as if $\{beq\}$ must have been every much cramped letter missing between this and $\}$. I, which appears to be a σ λ , followed by part of the left-hand upper G + M

4 seqq. Abrahon δ' όγετνο Θόαι Άνδραμανος υδε II. ii 638. Andraemon's parentage was hitherto unrecorded. Άρητιδης is interpreted 'son of Ares', Eust. II. 518, 24. Of Cycnus, Acr. 57.

5 ἀπερείει ἐεδνα II. xvi 178, Od. xx 529.
6 ἄργυψα μήλα Od. x 85. Evelyn-White seems right in recognizing λέβητας at the end of the verse

in G. Presumably an equivalent of 1900s... 'Ελόνης πόσις έμμεναι (G 32, 42, Η 1 seq., 14 seq.) and πόσις έμβεναι is compatible with the remains.

⁷ Possibly a]λεοε, 15 'Ερμής.

¹⁷ d]конти.

Fr. 2	
]ca.[]ηιδα[]ων.[]φρο.[]eφ[

Fr. 2 z _ [, a damaged o seems more likely than c _ 3 . [, above the general level a slightly convex stroke _ 4 _ [, the upper part of an upright; between o and this a short upright on the line not accounted for.

2492. HESIOD, Catalogue (Suitors of Helen)

A scrap of a roll partly overlapping G 5 but containing three letters of one preceding verse.

The hand is of the angular type and may be assigned to the third century.

2493. HESIOD, Catalogue

The presumption that the following fragment belongs to Hesiod's Catalogue is bead on the recurrence in it of verses found in another piece which certainly comes from that source. These verses refer to Heracles and it is possible that in the few syllables which precede them there may be recognized a summary of the events which ended in his sack of Oechalia. But this is quite uncertain, and about the tenor of the remnants which follow them I cannot make even so uncertain a conjecture.

The text is written in a hand of the common angular type, of which I suppose it is a third-century example. Some of the corrections are due to the same hand and so apparently are some of the lection signs. But a thinner pen, and presumably a different writer, is responsible for other additions to the original text.

]λέιηνκαλλιχ[]λείην καλλιχ[
	ης θαλερηνδ]ης θαλερήν δ[
] δ'αναίνετο [] δ' ἀναίνετο τ[
]τ.νδ'έκταν[]τ ,ν δ' ἔκταν[
5	δ'].cceavay'κά[] q ccε δ' d vaγκα $[i$ -
]αγάνιφονε[]ου ἀγάννιφον ε[
]καιακήδητή[ναίει ἀπήμαντος] καὶ ἀκηδής ή[ματα πάντα
	πολυ]ροςεχωνμεγα.[άθάνατος καὶ ἄγη]ρος ἔχων μεγα ["Ηβην,
]μοκαιηρηςχρυ[παΐδα Διός μεγάλο]ιο καὶ "Ηρης χρυ[ςοπεδίλου.
10]ρεθ[]ευκώλ[τὸν πρὶν μέν ρ' ήχθη]ρε θ[εὰ λ]ευκώλ[ενος "Ηρη
	vekte[έκ τε θεών μακάρω]ν έκ τε [θνητών ἀνθρώπων
]ηκετίειδεμιν[νῦν δ' ήδη πεφίλ]ηκε τίει δέ μιν[ἔξοχον ἄλλων
]αυτονεριςθενε[άθανάτων μετά γ ³] αθτόν έριςθενέ[α Κρονίωνα.
]διφίληνπόρε []δι φίλην πόρε.[
15] αγάννιφον. [], ἀγάννιφον. ,[
],ι φυηνκαιείδ[],ι, φυήν καὶ είδ[ος
]ακληϊπτολι['Ηρ]ακλῆϊ πτολι[πόρθωι
	ρ οοναργυρ[]ύρροσν ἄργυρ[οδίνην
	']υρέ[]ειςα[΄]υρέει είςα[
20]′.γ[].ν[](γ[].ν[

I Of] λ only the lower part of the right-hand stroke; α not ruled out 3], a speck com-Of only the left-hand end of the cross-stroke, patible with the upper right-hand edge of o 4 Before | there may be a trace of the pre-Between | and a dot level with their tops above which what might be taken for a small θ ceding letter, e.g. the tip of the overhang of c 6 Above № two traces, the first like a small with the start of a stroke going to right from its top, the 8 .[, the start of a stroke rising to right? second a heavy blot not quite covering previous ink 9-13 = F 4, 29-33 (= 2481 ft. 5 (b) ii 22-26) unfinished β ? I4 .[, γ or π I5]. 22-26) 9 ηρης ρ written (by a different hand?) on an
15], a dot level with the top of the letters [, perhaps i,
16], a trace like the tip of the overhang of c Between unfinished β? 14 ,[, γ or π but damaged and close to the edge • and φ the base of a small circle off the line; σ not suggested φ has what looks like a small ι sax up the user on a summarrance on the time; o not suggested up the symmetons are a similar degree than disd of the upper part of its burgish. To written on another letter or letters (? yo) 18 Of Jo only the tip of the right-branch at a lower level than usual. Above this and the next letter what looks like a rough breathing (not an acute accent), but might be a V-shaped w, followed by two dots in the positions of the left-hand end of the cross-stroke and the bottom of the 19 ¢ is anomalously open Of only a trace of the lower part of the shank 20]', the upper end of a stroke rising to right Of x only the top. I am not sure whether or not a dot at the right-hand end of the cross-stroke represents a following letter], a trace level with the top of »

]ηβαςμετ'α[

]γατηρλαο[

2494A, HESIOD, CATALOGUE

ραων

Too much is lost on the left, as ll. 7-13 show, for any attempt at recovery of the words of ll. 1-6 or ll. 14 onwards to be likely to be profitable, but as the subject is known as far as l. 13 to be Heracles, it may be worth while to record the following guess about the general tenor of ll. 2-4, namely, that θαλερήν refers to Heracles' wish to get Iole for wife, αναίνετο to Eurytus' refusal of his daughter to Heracles, errave to Heracles' killing of Eurytus.

6 ἀγάννιφον implies "Ολυμπον with which it is regularly associated in Homer. In sense the verse will correspond to F 4, 27 ένθα περ άλλοι 'Ολύμπια δώματ' έχοντες, e.g. νθν δ' ήδη κατ' "Ολυμπον αγάννιφον. 7 valet απήμαντος και αγήραος ήματα πάντα Θεογ. 955. Since F 4, 27 has ζώει κτλ., that is a possible alternative here.

8 F 4, 28 ἔχων καλλίεφυρον "Ηβην, and this is the proper qualification of the goddess. πολυήρατος is properly the qualification of ήβη, the time of life. I have no satisfactory suggestion

for peya, [. peyaliparoc is not attested. 14 seqq. I see no certain clue to the subject, which, to judge by the analogy of F 4, may be a new

one. From the mention of Heracles in l. 17 and of a river, implied by βαθύρροον (or ἐύρροον) ἀργυροδίνην, in 1. 18, there is a temptation to infer that it may be either the wooing of Deianeira (when the reference would be to the Achelous) or the killing of Nessus (when it would be to the Euenus or Lycormas). But Heracles may here occur in a comparison, and the sack of Oechalia, if that is what ll. I segg, are about, happened long after these events, not before them.

17 At F 4, 23=2481 fr. 5 (b) ii 16 Αμφιτρνωνιάδη: Ήρακ ή η πτολιπόρθω.

2494A, HESIOD, Catalogue, Book iv

The suspicion expressed in the introduction to 2355, like the following, a manuscript containing the beginning of Hesiod's Acric preceded by other verses, that the new lines might not be Hesiodic, is now shown to have been unjustified. There is no brima facie reason for doubting that the text to be elicited from a combination of what is preserved in the two manuscripts represents what preceded II. 1-56 of the Acric in the παράδοικ of Hesiod's Catalogue. It is tempting to go farther and recognize the particular passage the references to which are collected by Rzach (2Hes. fr. 98), but the point for which those quotations are made, namely, the insertion of Pleisthenes into the genealogy of the Atreidae, seems irreconcilable with what is found here.

The text is written in a rounded medium-sized hand of a fairly common type assigned to the early second century. The few lection signs may, as far as I can tell. be due to the copyist himself.

$]\theta\epsilon\nu\alpha\nu\eta\gamma$.[]θεν ἀνηγε[][
]καινη[]καὶ νη[ίδος] η ϋκόμ [οιο
].καλ[] καλ[λίεφυ] ρου 'Ηερόπ [ειαν
]εδωμα[ηγάγετο πρό]ς δώμα [φίλη] _{[ν} κεκλη̂][ςθαι ἄκοιτιν
5]βιονκαιαρηϊφι[]βιον καὶ ἀρητφι[λον] Μενέ [λαον
],οναδιον-ός [ήδ' Άγαμέμ]νονα δίον, δε[ε] ὖρυχόμ[ροιο
] ϊπατριαναξκ[] ι πατρί ἄναξ κ[αὶ κοίρ] ανος ήεν].
(Άςπίς 1)]πουςαδομου[

εριζεν $\tau \epsilon \cdot \nu$ θνητοιετ leicai Ιενβλεφάρωντ'άπ Γκ Γνεαων Ιτεπολυχρυςουαφροδιτης. |θυμονε| | τιεςκονακοιτην |ετ||ε||ιςεγυναικωνθ[.]|λυτεράων]εςθλοναπεκτανεν[]φιδαμαςςας |περιβου | |ιλιπωνδ'ογ |]πατριδαγαιαν]ευςεφεί]ςςακεαςκαδ[ατ'ενα[]υναιδόιη[] εφιμερου[∂εδιη€ν]ωνεπ[]βην[]εϋςφυρου[,]εκτ[.]ων[] ευγνητωνμεγαθυμ POPT]ταφλεξαιπυρικωμα ale

υλονε

15

3]., the thickened top of an upright I I, the left-hand arc of a circle 61. an up-7],, a trace suggesting the middle of the right-hand arc of a circle 16 (0) Tlecker codd. Scut. praeter G, H (-cx') 25 Below the middle of this verse there are traces of ink, but I am not sure that anything was written

I On the assumption that the subject of the line is Aerope, a reasonable guess is Κρήτη]θεν ἀνηγε[. Katreus, king of Crete, gave his daughter Aerope to Nauplius to sell abroad, Bibl. iii 2, 1, 2 (to drown, Eur. Kpijccas ap. schol. Soph. Aj. 1297), but she became the wife of Atreus.

2 The only pate (or Nate) in the story who is hitherto recorded is the mother of the three sons of Thyestes, Apollod. ep. ii 13, Tzetz. Chil. i 18, 448. Here, however, it seems reasonable to suppose that the reference must be to the mother of Aerope. We have, so far as I can discover, no information from any other source about the name of Katreus' wife.

3 καλλίεφυρον 'Ηερόπειαν: no other example of this form of the name Aerope is recorded. Το judge by Εθρωπείη: Κ. 1, 8 but Εθρώπη Θεον. 357, Καλλιόπαα Stesich. fr. 45 but Καλλιόπα Alcm. fr. 45, Πηνελόπαα Hom. but Παυ]ελόπα Stesich.(?) 2360 i 11, to say nothing of the analogous Φερεεφόνη, Φεριεφόνεια S 12 and 20, Περιεφόνη Θεογ. 913, Περιεφόνεια Hom., et simm., either ending might be found in early writing.

4 In 2355, 4 I indicated no doubt about or in κοιλ. I now think this was unjustified. The verse conforms to a type of formula customarily found in such contexts.

5 There is a considerable quantity of evidence for the fact that Agamemnon and Menelaus had a sister named Anaxibia (Asius ap. Paus. ii 29, 4; schol. Eur. Or. 4, 765, 1233; Tzetz. Exeg. Il. 68, 19). The conclusion, therefore, seems inevitable that Mraft | Mraf

evidence preferred to the mapabocac itself. Further, it seems hardly possible to doubt that Acrope was here said to be the mother of the three, e.g. \$ 760 M. But though the common version made Atreus and Aerope their parents (as Tzetzes says, l.c.), we are expressly told that Hesiod made Atreus and Aerope parents of Pleisthenes, Pleisthenes and Cleolla of Agammemnon, Menelaus, and Anaxibia (fr. 98 Rz.2; still another version of the

genealogy, not ascribed to any authority, in schol. Eur. Or. 4).

6 As well as I can judge Δργεος (with which I should have rather expected lnποβότοιο) suits the

space better than 'Ελλάδος.

7]or, or]ωτ i.e. -ωτ, seems unavoidable. The second suggests to me nothing but Mlνωι and ήρωι. I can make nothing out of these and, in fact, do not know in what direction to look for a suitable supplement. Άτρει ἐψ' ἦρωῖ πατρί is the nearest I come to anything tolerable but it is too long.

avaf και κοίρανος: βαειλεύς και κοίρανος Hes. fr. 195 Rz.2.

2494B. HESIOD, CATALOGUE

2494B HESTOD

The three following scraps are in the same hand as 2494A and may well have come from the Catalogue, but they seem to have been found in a different part of the site from 2494A and as one of them, (b), contains parts of verses which recur in another manuscript, 2495 fr. 26, of which the contents were not certainly the Catalogue (or only the Catalogue), the question must be left open.

The relation between fr. (b) 4 segg, of this number and fr. 26 of 2495, of which I became aware too late to incorporate it in the conventional way, may be displayed

the contributions of 2495 fr. 26 being indicated by half-brackets. One or two consequential modifications of the commentary will be made without difficulty by the reader.

These three fragments may be supposed to have stood in fairly close proximity but I cannot suggest any exact relation on the strength of the fibres. Some apparent congruities in the contents of (a) and (b) in ll. 4-6 are my reason for locating these two in the positions shown.

(c) resembles (a) particularly on the back and perhaps stood below its right-hand side. (b) and (c) are rubbed and in places stripped, and many letters are represented only by disjointed

(a) 1 On the line the lower end of a curved stroke descending from left, followed by an angle, e.g. 2 Of a only the end of the tail 3 n shows no sign of the bottom left-hand angle of 8

alteration, o could be read as c (b) 2 ... , the letter below the superscript τ (itself represented only by the left-hand end of the cross-bar) I suppose to have been a cancelled ", but all that remains is what could be the top and bottom of the upright and the end of the lower arm, and v or w could not be ruled out. It is followed by the base of a circle; o I believe more likely than a 3 Immediately before p perhaps a, represented only by the lower end of the downstroke partly on the underlayer; preceding this scattered dots which I cannot combine, though a correct guess might be verifiable Over the line apparently a 'grave' over the letter or diphthong before the presumed a and a 'short' over this a itself 6], perhaps the upper part of the the tips of two strokes (? uprights) compatible with a 7 .[, a short arc of the lower leftshank and the right-hand end of the cross-stroke of γ or τ 8],[, perhaps the top right-hand side of the loop of ρ], ...[, the upper hand side of a circle parts of Kar seem likeliest, though there is some objection to each

(c) I], the base of a circle Of v only a trace of the left-hand arm and the foot running into 2], the surviving ink suggests α, but the the top of ψ [, the middle part of an upright spacing inclines me to think \(\mu \) likelier . [, o or c, followed by a hook, open to right, on the line 4 Before ν the top and bottom of a circle; if ω, no whole letter lost; 3]., perhaps γ, τ, or π 6], ., an upright with foot hooked to if σ or the like, there is room for ι between it and ρ After A faint traces suggesting the right, e.g. η or ν , followed by the left-hand parts of a circle

(a)+(b) I xaplerrae dradhove is suggested by the similar xaplerrae dradhove Geov. 129. At Od. Exiii 358 the παράδοια offers both επ and εν . [At Ap. Rhod. Arg. i 800 έναθλους codd. L,A,P,E, έπαθλεις cod. S. The statement in LSJ s.v. &wauloc is mistaken.]

2 Autolycus was the son of Hermes (l. 4) by Philonis (v. 2500, 14 seq.). The extant fragment (112 Rz.2) referring to his skill as a thief may recur in (c) 5.

The correction was perhaps simply of тарк- to карт-. 3 πολλάκι must be what was intended, but it was not written either originally or by correction. 4 If] Pross, the likeliest supplement is Κυλλη], cf. ky. Herm. 387, though I suppose έριου] could not be ruled out. 14 is by no means certain, but I cannot accommodate the traces to any of the other

commonly found epithets of Hermes. 5 τῶι prima facie 'to whom', but a context could be thought of to which τώ 'therefore' would be appropriate. νύκτ[ες. . . . εκοτο]μήνιοι may be suggested on the basis of Od. xiv 457 νθξ δ' δρ' ἐπῆλθε κακή εκοτομήριος, though this word was hitherto known only from this one place. The verse ends δε δ' αρα Zeύc, which provides a sort of confirmation of both cκοτομήνιοι and δων here.

The best guess I can make at the general sense is: Zeus did something for Hermes, who likes dark nights, by raining.

The mention of dark nights may well have been made in reference to Hermes' being the patron 6 I should guess επαρναί τε χ[λαῦναι . . .] τε χιτῶνες. Such resemblance as there is to Od. xiv 513

seq. οδ γάρ πολλαί χλαίναι έπημοιβοί τε χιτώνες ένθάδε έννυςθαι seems fortuitous. cπαρνός: first in Aesch. Agam. 556. Neither this word nor the equivalent cπάνιος occurs in Homer

7 No doubt to be articulated]οι ἀγροιφ[, as, e.g., βουκόλοι ἀγροιῶται Od. xi 293. There is no reason

to expect Oeagrus or his son, Orpheus, in this context.

(c) 4 It would be natural to guess δ]ώρον ε[δωκε, that is, Hermes gave Autolycus the gift specified in the next verse (if that is rightly identified), but the apparent space between ρ and ρ is not then accounted for, and I am not sure that Hesiodic usage does not require the plural (v. 9coy. 399, 2485+6

5 όττι κε χερεί (or πάντα γὰρ δεςα) λάβεςκεν, ἀείδελα πάντα τίθεςκεν is quoted from Hesiod in reference to Autolycus (fr. 112 Rz.2). If it is to be recognized here, it must be remarked that the superscript α looks like a substitute for e, not an addition to it, though, on the other hand, the state of the surface

2495, HESIOD, CATALOGUE

makes it quite impossible to tell whether e was or was not cancelled. But, if the hypothesis is correct, it is not very important to decide whether α as $-\alpha$ [$\|2\|$] as the correcter representation. 6 [pe every could be accepted.

2495. Hesiod, Catalogue, Κήϋκος γάμος, ? other pieces

In a miscellany of scraps of rolls written in variants of one hand or, if by different hands, in scripts so alike, that I cannot apportion them with certainty, I have identified, of extant poems, parts of Books iii-iv of the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius and of the "Epya and Acric of (or attributed to1) Hesiod. Among the residue there are represented (i) Κήϋκος γάμος, of which the Hesiodic authorship was disputed. (ii) a piece which recurs among fragments written by another hand, containing certainly, but perhaps not exclusively, Book iv of the Catalogue (2494), (iii) a piece relating to the anger of Zeus at the killing of the Cyclopes, ascribable with fair certainty to Hesiod and presumably to the Catalogue, a presumption which would be strengthened, if the mention of Asclepius justifies the inference that the end of this piece is to be found in the lines preceding the beginning of the next, (iv) a piece relating to the story of Krisos and his brother, sons of Phocus, not known to have been touched on by Hesiod, absent from the Bibliotheca of Apollodorus, and by Pausanias referred to the genealogical epic of Asius, (v) a piece containing the names of Mestra and her father, Aethon, characters in a story known to have been told or mentioned by Hesiod, but not itself part of that story and introducing characters, Sisyphus and his son, not recorded as having been concerned in it, (vi) immediately following, the beginning of a piece about the same two and with a similar theme.

I can by no means claim that, with these, I have exhausted the pieces represented, nor, on the other hand, that all the fragments collected under this number belong to one or other of the identified pieces. Since at least one non-Hesiodic manuscript, that of the Argonautica, is represented among those apparently written by this copyist, there might well remain another or others unrecognized. But the following considerations incline me to believe that the above list contains nothing but pieces regarded as Hesiodic and, indeed, apart from the Kriptoc ydipoc, nothing but pieces of the Catalogue:

(a) A text of which the general characteristics are judged to be Hesiodic, if it is not the \(\theta\) evova(a, \(\frac{T}{E}\) pray, or \(\frac{T}{Actal}\)c, will many times more often than not be the \(Catal\)gue, and is almost certainly the \(Catal\)gue, if it appears in more than one manuscript.
(ii) has survived in two, (v) and (vi) may be regarded as having survived in three.

(b) A legendary subject known to have been treated by Hesiod, if it survives in verses of a Hesiodic cast, may be presumed to be Hesiod more probably than another author, who may be recorded as having treated the same subject, and more often the Catalogue than one of the more seldom copied constituents of the Hesiodic corpus: This argument applies to the cases of (ii), (iii), and (v).

(c) The repetition of formulae and turns of phrase which regularly recur in pieces

of Hesiod already identified may be presumed to be evidence of the same authorship. In particular, the introductory $\tilde{\eta}$ of (which was considered characteristic enough to provide the names "Hoia...Mey/dau "Hoia...) occurring in (iv), seems to me to justify the ascription of that piece to Hesiod against its ascription, implied by Pausanias, to the genealogical work of Asius, and, inserted by Schwartz in (vi), to justify the ascription of (v) and (v) to Hesiod, and all three most probably to the Catalogue.

These arguments might be invalidated by the discovery that other hexameter writing on similar subjects resembles Hesiod more, and that the number of copies of the Catalogue proportionately to copies of other constituents of the Hesiodic corpus (and similar poems) is less, than they assume.

The writing, which displays a considerable variation in size of letter and weight of stroke, is a not uncommon type of upright, rounded uncial with serifs, to be dated in the early second century. There are few lection signs, most, as far as I can tell, in the hand of the text. So are some of the corrections, but in one or two places another (or more than one) seems to have intervened.

There can in the context be no question of the validity of the insertion.

The verses from the Mcnlc are all after L 56.

Fr. 2

.]λητώ[]ζευ[

Fr. 1 I am fairly confident that (b) contains beginnings of verses in the same column as (a). Fr. 2 looks as if it must come from the same neighbourhood, but I cannot establish a precise relation to the others. See on fr. 76

(a) a Of the accent only the upper and lower ends, of p only elements of the left-hand upright 30 ff p only the top of the second apex p of p of p only a speck of the top p of p only the top of the second apex p of p only the left-hand upright of p of p only the left-hand upright are qually good decipherment of p of flowing p of p only the left-hand edge, of p only the left-hand edge, of p only the left-hand edge, of p only scattered traces on the underlayer p of p includes p of p only the left-hand edge, of p only scattered traces on the underlayer p of p only the left-hand edge, of p only scattered traces on the underlayer p of p of p only the left-hand edge, of p only scattered traces on the underlayer p of p of p only the left-hand edge, of p only scattered traces on the underlayer p of p only scattered traces on the underlayer p of p only the left-hand edge, of p only scattered traces on the underlayer p of p only the left-hand edge, of p only the left-

(b) 4. [, the left-hand end of a cross-stroke, as of τ 5 The upper end of a stroke descending to right, followed by a short arc of the upper left-hand part of a circle

Frr. 1 (a), (b), 2 Although I cannot exactly place these scraps by means of the fibres, I suppose them to contain part of the narrative summarized by Apollodorus, Bibl. iii 10, 4: . . . Hmbolara review Revolutes. $Lebb \notin habbare (hirrow arbive let <math>Habbare$), habbare ha

2 If the accent is rightly recognized, Bρόντης or some case of it. The other two Cyclopes may then well have completed the verse, as at θεογ, 140 Βρόντην τα Γκερόντην τα καλ Βργην άβραμβθημον, 4 τώ βα χολωκάμους therefore', το "(αμαγγ) with him' is also possible, but the rejected τών πραγγιατικών στο καλ πραγγιατικών με το καλ πραγγιατικών το καλ πραγγιατικών

(governed by the principle verb) is most in accordance with Homeric usage.

5 seq. βόβεια ήμελλες . . Τέρταρον ές—perhaps κρυδεντα as at Μεπ. 255, since the regular ψερόεντα and εδούν αι πο not available.

7 εκληρόν δ' έβρόντητε Θεογ. 839.

ερροντητές Θέον, 839.
 Possibly κ[ε]νηθ[, but not verifiable.

9 seq. In spite of what I say in the apparatus, I find it hard to believe that πάρτες δὲ... ἀθάνατοι is not what was meant, 'all the immortals' were afraid, or the like,

II seq. Thereupon' something would have happened, 'if' something had 'not' averted it, as e.g.

II. ii 155 seq. I have considered the possibility that fr. 2 and fr. 1(b) follow here, Agrab. 26c ... as before, say, thereupon Zeus would have cast Apollo into Tartans, if Leto had not dissuaded him, saying 'Zeus, do not do' ...'. But in spite of prolonged examination I have not been able to verify

Fr. 4 r Of g only the right-hand end of the cross-stroke .[, the start of a stroke curving up to right

Fr. 3 1], the lower end of a stroke curving down from left [, the lower part of an upright 2], the lower end of a stroke curving down from left 3], bases of letters on and slightly below the line, perhaps three represented [, μ most like the remains, but abnormally shallow 6 Of f only the top of the right-hand breach, of g notly the extreme end of the right-hand downstroke. 7 Of π only the right-hand the properties of the right-hand properties of the right-hand properties of π of π only the right-hand the properties of π of π only the right-hand the properties of π of π only the right-hand the properties of π of π only the right-hand the properties of π of π of π only the right-hand the properties of π of π

nça

Fr. 3 4 Κέ[ν]ταυροι. 6 (-)ει]ργ[ν]ύμενοι.

]ρχομενη[]ιδαραπαν[]αμελα[,]ν[]φ'απε[].ορ.[

Fr. 5

Fr. 5 τ The last letter is represented by the base of a circle 4 Of a only the tail 6], the right-hand end of a cross-stroke, as of γ , τ [, the left-hand end of a cross-stroke, as of τ

], \rho\sigma[
Fr. 6 r], \tau\ or the right-hand part of \tau\, but with a stroke like a 'grave' across its cross-stroke at the right-hand end 4], the upper right-hand are of a circle: \text{s} ruled out

Fr. 6

]ςαλαπο[

ηνδηνυ

am

Fr. 7 . . .]o,[

Fr. 7 1 [, the serifed foot of an upright





Fr. 8 z [, the left-hand arc of a circle; ink above its left-hand side may represent the tail of \$\phi\$ or the like in the previous line 2]..., the top
of an upright, the top of a circle, the apex of a triangular letter

Fr. 9 I Perhaps parts of the left-hand stroke and cross-stroke of a, followed by the foot of an upright circle 2 .[, the upper left-hand arc of a

Fr. 10 Fr. 11 ονας [Ιολιδ. €]cTo... $], \pi[], [$ καινυτοφ], λο.[γητοςκρ. cn] vyavie]a.[

Fr. 10 $\scriptstyle \rm I$], the right-hand end of a crossstroke as of y _ L adot on the line 2 _ L a dot on the line 3 _ L the top of a slightly forward-sloping stroke with a dot or right, perhaps two letters 4 _ 1, an upright _ L a dot on the line level

Fr. 11 1 ...[, the serifed foot of an upright with the end of a stroke from left near it on right, followed by the lower tip of a stroke below the line 3. [, the top of an upright 4]., the right-hand arc of a loop above the general level 5 ,[, the top of an upright

Fr. 12 Fr. 13] μπο[δωρ νωνί ποκω

Fr. 12 2 Ink unaccounted for to left of ?, higher than the other letters

Fr. 18 1]., a dot on the line, above it a thin which is itself anomalously made 3 Of \$\epsilon\$ curve ligatured to the top of \$\epsilon\$ 3 [, a dot only the top 4 Or]7 [, a dot slightly on the line, above it a dot level with the top of the letters

Fr. 15 Fr. 14] μηδεα[κινητ μεν

Fr. 14 1], a slightly concave upper part of a stroke Of a only the serifed foot of the lefthand stroke

Fr. 15 3 The top of a tall upright, unless part of an interlinear letter



Fr. 16 (b) Col. ii ργω]κετοδα[εινωδη Ικθυμουφ ,]κληπιου[] []γμεγαροις'] βιηνιππο ωκος€ΰμμ φυλάκηςκ acc ητεκετοκρει ana שנדגעו און אינען אינען] τωπριγιδε μαρναςθηνί τοιςιδεγινομ [(b) Col. i]κηδεατ'ουλομεν[15]αυταρεπείρεγενουτο[| [[κρίτωμεν [ρ] ' . . oπ . μ . [[]ουροιμουν[]ν ώπας αναθαν[20 οικονεμο[].[].τ[νειναθ' ενιμ[] coυλητ πο K ...]ov.[25 υποτ

Fr. 16 The level of (a) relatively to (b) is fixed by the cross-fibres, the interval between (a) and (b) col. ii I cannot precisely determine, as I cannot trace the vertical fibres of (a) down into (b) col. i, though I think some at least must be present

There is a 'joint' in (b) col. ii, in Il. 12 seq. falling after p and B respectively, and I cannot certainly follow the new set of fibres into (c). But there is no plain incompatibility and the contents of (c) can be readily harmonized with a natural way of formulating the sense known to be required

The right-hand side of (b) col. ii after 1.9 is frayed out and warped in places, so that the decipherment is precarious (a) + (b) Col. i8], a dot not quite level with the top of the letters 9], the right-hand stroke

of λ or possibly μ

(b) Col. ii + (c) 1]. [, perhaps the left-hand part of the base of δ , followed by a dot on the line (c) 13 .[, traces compatible with the 6] [, if e followed by an upright, e'e [should be written 17 Before o the left-hand arc of a circle left-hand edge of ρ , but not particularly suggesting it (unless this is the left-hand side of o itself) preceded by the hooked upper end of a stroke rising from left After π the lower end of a stroke descending from left] [, ε or θ Interl. ρ is followed by a suspended letter represented by a headless stroke, swinging to left as it descends. These two are at a higher level than the letters to their right and apparently by a different pen 22], a faint dot 20 Before], 7[a heavy interlinear dot tance of]co[is not determinable level with the top of the letters. The accent appears to be on the preceding letter 23 Between o and K a loop on the line as of v, though there is now no sign of a base-stroke , a or possibly λ, followed by two traces near the line, the first apbut no trace of the arms 24 , perhaps v, but represented only by parently from the lower left-hand side of a circle part of the diagonal

Fr. 16 Col. ii The occurrence of the name of Asclepius in L 5 suggests the possibility of a connexion between the fragments grouped under the numbers 1 and 16. I can establish no physical relation between them.

4 ε]κ θυμοθ φ[ιλε- suggested by II. ix 343, 482. 5 Ac]κληπιοθ: for the synizesis I can adduce no closer parallel than Alvanec II. ii 749. Alyunτίη

Od. iv 29), Terroras II. ii 337, Theorephore See a, Save a general similarity.

90 yeq. γ | σην επικά | 1 | σην επικά | σην ε Pausanias (ii 29, 4) gives Asius, not Hesiod, as his authority for this pedigree and it is absent from the Bibliotheca of Apollodorus. We do not know to what degree the genealogical work of Asius resembled the Catalogue and cannot reject this evidence out of hand. But there are some arguments for preferring the hypothesis that the attribution to Hesiod is to be maintained.

7 η οίην ἔππο[εει καὶ ἄρμαει κολλητοῖει after N 10, (Ε 2, 17?), 2498 11?, cf. 2498 5?, 2508 15, 2481

8 seq. The minimum requirements are a verb meaning 'took (for wife)'—in Hesiod commonly hydyero- and a specification of the woman. From various ancient sources it may be gathered that Phocus (according to Pausanias, ii 29, 3, the son of Ornytion) took to wife the daughter of Deion(eus), king of Phocis, named, most probably, Asterodeia.

Panopeus (like Proetus and Acrisius, cf. Bibl. ii 2, 1) fought before they were born: 6 Havomede 6 ev rft γακτρί της μητρός αὐτοῦ πρός του άδελφου αὐτοῦ Κρίςςου ἀντιπληκτίςας χερεί πρό τοῦ γεννηθήναι καὶ ίδεῖν τον ήλιον and ὁ Πανοπελε ὁ ἐντὸς τῆς μητρικής δελφύος και μήτρας ευμβαλών μάχην τωι άδελφωι αυτοθ Κρίςcou: ούτοι γὰρ Φώκου και Μετεροδίας ὁντες υἰοὶ ἐν τῆς μητρικήι γαςτρὶ διεμαχέταντο. On the strength of these words I feel a fair degree of confidence in proposing τὰ καί πρίν ίδε ειν λ] αμπ ρον φάος τελίοιο for l. 12, and though there cannot be the same with regard to L 13, the meaning will not be much misrepresented by μαρνάςθην [ετι] μητρ[ός εόντ' εν νηδύι.

14 seq. 'When they were born, to them (? the Fates gave, Gooy. 218 seq.) troubles' At first sight l. 16 looks like a doublet of this, but I suppose may perhaps have said 'when they came to man-

hood'. 17 seqq. I cannot follow the structure. I should guess Κρίζων μὰν . . . ὅπαζαν ἀθάν ατοι, but can give no account of the interposed [] obpos. ... yelval ' évi µ[looks like a mistake for yelvar' évi µ[eydpose(i). Fr. 17

]ewo[], te,[

Fr. 17 a], the upper part of an upright .[, the tip of the left-hand branch of χ seems likely, but v and other letters may be possible

Fr. 18

].λ.[]ωcα[]ημε[

]μηρ.[]εδ[

Fr. 18:1], the lower end of a stroke descending from left Of λ only the lower parts; a may be possible [, a dot on the line 4.], the upper end, close to the loop of ρ , of a stroke descending to right

Fr. 19
. .
].as[
]evys[
]η.[
]ape[
]eys[

Fr. 19 1],, perhaps the right-hand end of the upper arm of κ

Fr. 20

].[.].[].ρι.[],λκ[

Fr. 20 $_2$], the lower left-hand are of a circle $\,$.[, the left-hand are of a circle $\,$ 3], the base of a circle

Fr. 21

Col. i (a)

lifacayo.[]μμεγαρο[]δηπαραμη[]μφ[..]δηθελ'αγειμ[(b) ..]ψα[..]ρα[..]ηλοις[]ειευφωηδαιθωνι[]υδαρατιεδικαται[]ετρεψανκα[car.]ατρεκεωςδιεθηκ[.]υτετιςαντωνοι.[,]μφιμαλαχρηνω,[]αρδημεταμειπ[]αι[,],ηταυτηιδε.[]...[]ovpnwva.[..]εμεθ'ημιονουετ[μωνα]cev8[.]..[]τοιμα[,]αρω.[]ενελαετωνουν[,]νδρωνδεπρουχεсκ[]λλουπωςηδειζηνο[,] cουοιδοι[,] γγλαυκ[.]κμηστρης[,]αισπερ[]καιτηνμέρ' εδαμαςς[

]τηλ'αποπατροςεοι[

Col. i (Col. ii)

ι ἀπα]ίξατα γινινίή δ' ἄφαρ αι έινὶ]μιμεγάρο[ι τι μετηλ.]] δη παρά μη[τρὶ επο]]μφ[..]δη θελ' άγειν [κούρην] αξήμα [8, α]ο, α[γγ]ήγοις[εία εδιε και αλεικος Cιεύφωι ήδ' Αίθωνι [τανιεφ]υρο [ο]ὐδ' ἄρα τις δικάςαι [δύινατο βρ]οτό [ς,]έτρεψαν κια[ὶ ἐπήμινε]]cav.[άτρεκέως διέθηκ[ε ιδίκην δ.]]υτε τις αν των οι [[χα[].][ζηιχ] ά]μφὶ μάλα χρή νω.[]αρ δή μεταμειπ[τ]αι[,],η ταύτηι δε.[] ... Γ]οδρήων α.[]ε μεθ' ήμιόνους τ[Jucaral]cer8[;]..[]τοιμα[,]αρω.[

er endecon our

5 (]ηνη δέ λυθ[εί]τα φιλουμ[]

ο d]ηλρών δε προύγεσεζε νοήματά τε πραπιβάς τε. d]λλί οδ πως ήδω Σηνόζε υδον αλγόχουο; μό]ς οδ οί δοξίξει Τλαίκζου γέονο Οδρανίωνες; μξης Εδήστρης (ε)αὶ απόξιμα μετ' ανθρώποιος λιπές θαι. μαὶ την μέν' β' δέλμας δι Ποσειδάων πονοίχη ων

) 25 [τήλ] ιἀπό πατρός ἐοῦ[ο φέρων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόν]τον

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Col. ii (c)

Joseph Jaron Jaro
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(Col. iv)
            Col. ii (Col. iii)
                                                                                               ] αμύμονα Βελλε [ροφόντην
    \langle {}_{L}\dot{e}_{1}\nu {}_{L}K\delta ω i a_{j}\nu_{L}φ iρ ντην καίπερ πολύιδριν έους α.ρ., \rangle
                                                                       Γλαύκωι ἐνί
                                                                                               τηι έπ' ἀπείρονα γ αίαν.
     ιξηιθα τέκ' Εὐρύπυ]λον [πολέων ηγήτορα λαώψ
                                                                        έξοχον ἀν.[
                                                                                               ]τηρ πόρε Πήγαςο[ν
      .....α γείν]ατο π[αίδα βίην ὑπέροπλον ἔ,χοντα.
                                                                        τωι δε καὶ η[
                                                                        ωκύτατον[
                                                                                                       ], ive , 76[
     τοῦ δ' νίεις Χάλκω ν τε κ[αλ Ανταγόρης εγένο ντο.
                                                                        πάντηι ἀν[
                                                                                                       ]... τα...[
     τών δε και έξ άρχης δλίγη ε Διός άλκιμος υίδες
     ιξωραθεν έμερόεντα ]π[όλιν κειριάτξε δε κώμας]
                                                                        εθν τώι πυ.[
     ( υθ ...]. Τροίηθεν αν [...]..υε[.].[1
                                                                        γημε δέ π.[
     (...[....], ιων ένε[χ' ίπ]πων Λαομέδοντος]
                                                                        albolov Bac
                   []ε Γίγαντας υπερφιάλους κατέπεφ [νε.>
                                                                        κοίρανος σ[
                   βιποθεα Κόων ποτί πατρίδα γαΐαν,
                                                                        η τε[
                     ]ης εερέων ποτί γουνόν Αθηνέων,
                   ]πει τέκε παίδα Ποςειδάωνι άνακτι,
                 αλη ό μορον πα τέρα ον πορεαίνετκεν.
                   [υ] θυγάτηρ Πα[υδιονίδαο]
[υ έργια διδ[άξατο Παλλάς Μθήνη]
15
                      ]έ{εςκε} ινόες[κε γὰρ ἶςα θεῆςι]
                       ] οξης ήδ' εξματος άργυφέοιος
] βεου χαρίεν τ' άπο είδος άητος
                             ις Αιολίδης πειρήςατο βουλέων])
                                               ολς νόον αλγιόχοιο)
 20 (ιβοθε ἐλάσα∫ις
                                                 ήμενος ήλθε γυνα)
      ( Eyro. o H
                                                ]νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύ[c)
      (βουλήι Αθ]
                                               κ]αρήστι μήποτ' δ. ...)
      (ιἀθανάτωμ ιἀ[]
      ζι ἔς ς ες θαι .[]
                                                 ητου Γιευφίδαο)
                                                άγκοίνητει μιγεί[ca)
 25 (1) 82 Hoce
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Half-brackets indicate the contribution of P.I.F.A.O. 322+P. Berol. 7497, underlining that of 421

2495. HESIOD, CATALOGUE

Fr. 21 The level of (b) relatively to (a) is fixed by the cross-fibres. I cannot trace the cross-fibres of (a) into either (c) or (d), nor the vertical fibres of (c) into (d), but the level relatively to (a) of these two scraps can be fixed fairly closely by the following calculation. P.I.F.A.O. 322 fr. A contains a column of 25 lines. If the column which preceded it contained 25 lines, P.I.F.A.O. 322 fr. F 1 is the second line of that column, and if placed abreast of fr. A 2 where this line is found in 2495 (viz. fr. 21 (a) 21) brings out 2495 21 (a) 1 as the first line of the column. 2495 21 (c) 1 is known to be the second line of the following column and 2495 27 (d) 1 the thirteenth.

Owing to the facts that MSS, do not always have the same number of lines in successive columns and that the lines in successive columns are not always exactly abreast, the result of this calculation

cannot be translated into precise physical terms.

(a)+(b) 8 [, a short slightly convex stroke just below the level of the tops of the letters to [, o suggested but c perhaps acceptable II ,[, the lower part of an upright only the lower part of the right-hand stroke, apparently with a thickening for the right-hand end of the cross-bar], the upper part of a tall upright as of ϕ , but taller [, on the line the start of a stroke rising to right 14]...[, ε or θ preceded by a horizontal stroke just off the line and followed by a dot on the line .[, the bottom left-hand arc of a circle

Fr. 21 The combination of P.I.F.A.O. 322 frr. F and A (published with reduced photographs by J. Schwartz in Pseudo-Hesiodeia), P.Berol. 7497 (B), P.Oxy. 421 (B) and 2495 produces parts of 65 consecutive verses, of which the first 43 relate to the same subject. This is the story of Mestra, whose gift of shape-shifting, bestowed by Poseidon, is recorded as having been spoken of by Hesiod (fr. 112b Rz.2, cf. Philippson, Hermes lv 260). Allusion to this detail may be discernible in the first verses now partly recovered. The rest is as a whole quite different from any version hitherto known of the stories of either Mestra or Sisyphus.

The remaining 22 verses—the beginning of a new section was recognized by Schwartz, op. cit. 271-relate to another heroine connected with Sisyphus by a somewhat similar theme,

(Col. i) 5, (Col. ii) 1 seqq. I suppose the general sense to be: Mestra, having got free (in animal form), made for home and turned back into a woman. Sisyphus came after her and claimed her. (Col. 1) 5 4 82?

At the end of this line or the beginning of the next the principal verb is to be supplied.

(Col. si) Ι γυνή δ' ἄφαρ αδθις έγεντο? Cf. Od. x 395 ἄνδρες δ' ἄψ ἐγένοντο. 2 evil unreydoors: this method of indicating that the i is scanned as a long is not infrequent in Homer MSS. P.I.F.A.O. has not adopted it and without its evidence ε]μ μ. might have been guessed in

μετήλθ[ε] 'came to fetch'. Sisyphus is clearly present by 1, 4.

3 παρά μητρί I suppose said of Mestra.

4 I see nothing likelier than a]μφ[lc] δ' ήθελ' άγειν, Sisyphus 'wanted to take the girl away', but I am bound to admit that I should have expected the words to mean 'take aside' The end of the verse presumably contained something saying or implying that her father would

5 seq. έρις καὶ ν[εῖκος suppl. Schwartz. The verb might be ἐψῆπτο as at Π. ακί 513, ὀρώρει as at Il. xvii 384, Od. xx 267, simply tyerro as at Il. xxiii 490, or no doubt still another.

The dispute between Sisyphus and Aethon, Mestra's father, τανισφύρο[υ εἴνεκα κούρης, may be supposed to have turned on Sisyphus' claim to have bought and paid for her, as in the form of the story preserved in schol, Lycoph. 1393. I know of no clue to the grounds on which Aethon disputed it, 7 seqq. 'No mortal could decide the case', and so—or, but?—'they referred it (ἐπ)έτρεψαν) to'—

a god?—'and approved him', that is, agreed to accept his decision. This arbitrator 'made a precise distribution', told either party the rights assigned to him,

I I do not think there can be much doubt that P.Berol. represents the same MS. as P.I.F.A.O. 322 and comes from the top of the column following P.I.F.A.O. 322 A. The writer is certainly the same in the two texts, and, as well as I can reckon from the statement that the height of the roll P.I.F.A.O. 322) must have been more than 26 cm. (Schwartz, Pseudo-Hesiodeia 266), the natural size of the letters would have been about what it is in P.Berol. (Merkelbach, plate ii).

διατιθέναι is not elsewhere found in early epic except at h. Hom. Apoll. 254 = 294, where it is used of laying out foundations of a building. διέκρινε (but for the anomalous shortening) might have been expected on comparison with 'Epy. 35, Ocoy. 85. II Presumably worf -. wolf - could be read, but there seems to be no ground elsewhere for suspect-

ing direct speech.

12 μεταμειπ[τ- a reference to Mestra's power of changing her shape?

14 seq. The 'mules', which somebody was 'looking for', call to mind the 'lost horses' in the story of Sisyphus' son, Glaucus, as quoted from Eumelus by schol. Ap. Rhod. Arg. i 146.

19 seq. I suppose 'was not inferior' (in cunning or the like) 'but surpassed', etc. ελάccων is ex-

tremely rare in early epic (once, neuter, in Od.). νοήματα 'intentions, schemes', is not on all fours with πραπίδας. The singular would be normal, as

at 0coy. 656. 22 seq. of Sisyphus. . . . That the Sons of Heaven did not grant him to leave a family for Glaucus by Mestra. A similar failure of Sisyphus to obtain a wife for Glaucus by whom he should have children

is the theme of the next section of the poem, (col. iii) 14 seqq. = B 3 seqq.

(Col. iii) 2 seq. There appears to be no function for l. 3, which breaks the thread of the summary of Coan matters. I suspect it to be out of place, though βίην ὑπέροπλον ἔχοντα is Hesiodic, Θεον. Θγο. 5 70 v is a misstatement of fact. Eurypylus was the king of Cos and killed by Heracles, Bibl. ii 7, 1, 2. Perhaps the requisite val may be recognized in P.I.F.A.O. 322.

'From a small beginning', as a consequence of a trifling matter, such as, for instance, the wrestling match for a ram between Heracles and Antagoras referred to by Plut. qu. Gr. 58.

[See now Addendum p. 66]

Fr. 22 vacant

Fr. 23

 $]\pi\iota\theta[$

Fr. 24 vacant

2495, HESIOD, CATALOGUE

63

Fr. 25 cαλλ [ηδαρατ]stripped[av ev col μανελ τίμον πρωτ

Fr. 25 I], a short arc of the right-hand side of a circle . [, a dot on the line the lower part of the right-hand apex Interl. or a sloping stroke not accounted for cutting the lefthand side of v Before ev perhaps c made into y Before c another c, not e, is the prima facie necessary decipherment

Fr. 25 5 τ τμον is a fairly rare word and since it is used in Anton. Lib. xvii in reference to Mestra's method of supporting Aethon, it may be a clue to the source of this scrap. It must be said that there is nothing in its physical condition to make one suspect a close connexion with fr. 21,

Fr. 26

]. ηνιοιύ[ECTEX.]ολοιαγ[

Fr. 26 [See now 2494 B, Introduction]

FI. 20 [See now 2898 15, Introduction]

1], an upright 1, on the line part of a loop? [, an upright 2], the upper part of a roll of a loop? [, an upright 2], the upper part of a small circle about mid-letter; if two letters, [] Aor], 5

5, the serified foot of an upright 5 The top lett-hand are of a change of a loop in the letters, [] Aor], 5

6 The top lett-hand are of a change of an upright 2.

Fr. 27		Fr. 30
]ov[•]v[
].ω.[]er[
] μαο [] єка[]ара [
]ηις[5], ω.[
norhans the base and tip of the		3.0

Fr. 27 z], perhaps the base and tip of the right-hand arm of v [, the left-hand arc of a

Fr. 30 1 Of v only the stalk and start of the fork 3], an upright 4 L two traces 5 .[, the lower of a cross-stroke as of T part of an upright

	Fr. 31
Fr. 28	
],ςΰπ[
].νιντ[], ους[
] νμεν[] ων[
] _{εθ} 'εςμ[1.6
]4.][6	

Fr. 31 1]., on a single fibre the upper ends of two strokes descending to right Over u the lower ends of strokes perhaps representing " Fr. 28 1], an upright 2], the upper 2], if ε, the overhang should be visible 3]., the cross-stroke of γ or τ part of an upright 4 Of β only the top of the upper loop

> Fr. 32 vacant Fr. 33

F	r. 29			·]	μ[
]	μ[•]]	α[τον[
]	$\beta \rho$ [j		ĸa[

Fr. 34 2 Of

170	TAMBUTS		
Fr. 34		Fr. 36	
] ουτετ[]κεθ'[]v[]8[
f s only the tip of the upper arm	5]δατ[]αδ[], ξεπ[

Fr. 36 3 A stroke going to right from about the middle of the stalk of r not accounted for 5]., the lower end of a stroke descending from

Fr. 37 Fr. 35]....[]... πονεοντες ουγαρατερτε ςωςα καθεδρας∏ lva7 εχοναιcας O efeporerro γ.γογτο TEKEC ..[] οντεκαιομβ

Fr. 35 Ll. 4-5 are closer than the others 4]., a short arc from the top right-hand side of a circle, on a single fibre

αλι

5

civi

Fr. 37 I] ... [, the lower part of a circle, followed by lower parts of letters which I cannot combine: the foot of an upright hooked up to right, the foot of an upright, the lower end of a stroke the run force of an upragat mouses up to right, the most of an upragat, the most of the descending from left, a do not the fine possibly |c|c|p|c|m|. | 1, bases of letters, on the underlayed 2], the lower end of a stroke descending from left 6], perhaps the right-hand base-angle 6], of δ 7] ω, only the right-hand arc, o perhaps not ruled out 9]., the foot of an upright Between y and x two dots compatible with the lower part of the left-hand stroke of a

Fr. 37 There can hardly be doubt that there are to be recognized among these verses those referred to by Plutarch as from the Κήυκος γάμος, fathered on Hesiod, and by an anonymous author περί τρόπων as Hesiod's (Hes. fr. 158 Rz.2). But apart from establishing the presence of this piece among the fragments collected here, I do not see that these hexameter-ends contribute to the resolving of the difficulties presented by the quotations or receive much light from them. See also on 1, 5,

3 άτερ τε seems an improbable end to a verse. If it is to be corrected, I suppose άτερ γε (II. xv 292 seq. οὐ γὰρ ἄτερ γε Ζηνός) is more likely than ἄτερθε.

4] cocca seems to imply a speaker. Heracles is attested as a speaker in (by implication) Κήνκος γάμος, Hes. fr. 155 Rz.2.

5 καθέδρας corrected to τραπέζας. If, as must appear likely, it is to this place that Athenaeus and Pollux refer (Hes. fr. 157 Rz.*), τρίποδας . . . τρα]πέζας may be supplied.

6 αλιαι 'portions, helpings', said to be an Argive use of the word. I can adduce no other instance of the plural. 8 seqq. Hes. fr. 158 Rz.2

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ †δ' αὐτοὶ μὲν κνίς εης † ἔξ ἔρον ἔντο αν αλέην τε και δηταλέην εφετέροιει τέκεεει

In l. 9 μητρός ἄγοντο is shown, as was suspected, to be erroneous. The papyrus seems to offer] ω ауорто, that is, perhaps, такси. They put wood on the flames. ΙΙ δμβ[ρ-

> Fr. 39 Fr. 38 Ψ.] . K . . . πονεν], **δ**[]oc.|

Fr. 38 Resembles the left-hand side of fr. 37 1].., traces on the line suggesting α or λ ... the foot of an upright, followed by a serifed to left, on the line; the serif of an upright, just below the line; the lower part of θ or o a]., a stroke curving up from left to the top of 3 .[, the upper leftthe first upright of # hand are of a circle

Fr. 39 z [, perhaps the feet of $\alpha,$ or two letters, a followed by the lower left-hand arc of a 2 .[, the foot of an upright small circle 4 .[, perhaps the left-hand side of π

Fr. 40 μe πιχω 1 aιθ[

Fr. 40 3]., on the line the extreme end of a stroke curving up θ For θ possibly ϵ

4 seqq.

Fr. 41	Fr. 42
. j.[]φυη[
]θι.[].ιρ[].υ.δ[]ωνε[
] χειρακιά[1.0
]χυ, ιδα[

Fr. 41 I The lower part of a stroke curving down from left 2 [, o or c 3],, the middle right-hand arc of a circle 4], a dot on the line 5 Above x va heavy dot Before t either c or a damaged o

fore seither c or a damaged of Fr. 44 a xeloc talklow is the ending of a verse which, in the great majority of the instances of its occurrence in Hisal and Odyssey, precedes a verse ending if \$\frac{4}{2}\$ feore \text{in-out} Rit though bor may be accepted in fr. 37, 7, 1 should say that there was no possibility of locating fr. 42 tomosties fr. 37.

Fr. 43 I .[, o or c

]οce[]ενθ[].[

Fr. 44 1 Over s a trace suggesting the left-

Fr. 42 2], parts of the circumference of a circular letter? Before δ either ο or c 2-2 An

4 The top of

interlinear trace to left of ω

2495, Addendum

The possibility that the following scrap should be brought into relation with 2486 fr. s.t(c) occurred to me long after the preparation for the press of the other pieces grouped under 2496. I cannot confidently follow the cross-fibres from one to the other, and the hypothesis depends mainly on agreements with P.I.F.A.O. 322 A γ -3.

It will be convenient to assign to it the reference fr. 21 (e).

1 The surface above this line is rubbed and partly stripped, but if it had ever contained writing, I think some trace of ink should have survived. Only one verse is bots before fr. z(e) r | 1, L scattered traces which I camoot combine, certainly not as σ hand are of a circle 3, [, the left-hand are of a circle 6], a trace suiting the right-hand corner of π corner of π .

I EPR or some part of these letters is expected.

2 ἔνθ α is acceptable.

3 In the presumed context Kωc[or Kωo[seems probable, but I still see no relevance to what precedes and follows.
5 τω̂ clear, no t των, which, I have pointed out, is not compatible with the received story.

 $6 \tilde{c} \pi \rho [a\theta e\nu,$

7 eθ]θυ[, ,υθ[...] P.I.F.A.O. 322.

2496. HESIOD, Catalogue?

Four pieces of a roll, of which three can be assigned their positions in the same comma fairly closely on the basis of internal evidence, that is, by comparison with 2447 and F 3, 16–3,3 'which contain parts of the same tract of text. I cannot follow the fibres of the back from one to another and cannot therefore be confident that their right-hand edges should be brought into alinement as shown. The fourth fragment I suppose to contain the bottom of the same column, but there is in this case no guidance to be had from other copies and still none from the fibres. If the hypothesis is correct, I see nothing by which the interval between the last line of (c) and the first of (d) can be determined, or indeed whether a whole line is missing between them at all.

The hand is a serifed upright uncial, comparable with 1361, to be ascribed to the first century. There are no lection signs.

2497. HESIOD, Catalogue?

The largest of the following fragments of a roll contained parts of the same text as 2406 and F $_3$ B. They may be reasonably assigned to Hesiod, since no less frequently copied author is as likely to have turned up in three randomly surviving manuscripts. The style of what can be reconstructed from a combination of the three manuscripts is compatible with the ascription to the Catalogue, but there is no positive evidence for it, and the style of other works attributed to Hesiod would apparently be indistinguishable.

The script strongly resembles that of 2218 (Callimachus) and I think should be credited to the same copyist. The largest piece has no lection signs. The larger of the two darkened scraps has them within a much smaller compass.

 1F 3, I=15 have no connexion with 16-33. They are the ends of the verses now to be seen in 2481 fr. 5 (b) col. iii 7-21. I refer to them as F 3 A and to the others as F 3 B.

249

2497 Fr. 1

]αμνατοφοιβ[
			ινηςυποπαρ
(a)]περιθνητω[
] \phi []αϊδηςκαιφε[
]. χa [5]νονπεριγαρχ[
]γγ€[τουδιαειων
	$]\theta a[$]ιεινφιλ[.]εαθ[
5].ηυκ[] cαςτρηϊδοσηψ[
]0\$0[] асаруирото
]€¥T0[10]χηεντ
(a)	(b)].[][].[]çı[[a
]ικαλλιρρ[γρεικα[]λι
10]ωμητηςιν[μωμητηιειν
	$]\theta \epsilon o \iota a \upsilon \tau o [$]αιθεοιαντοι
]οςπολεμ[15	кост
(c)	$]\tau a\eta \chi[$]δωματ[
]ρυτου[]λυχρυ[
15]εκεν []ein [
]νεγεν[].ĸ.[
].αμαρψ[
(d)],0v[Fr. 1	2 Of]α only the t
	5 (a) 10 (c) 15		

2]., an upright; prima facie: not v 5]., scattered dots; c would not be guessed 8 [p[...]to just acceptable, but o has a trace in the middle, suggesting e or θ , and a 'horn' on top, like no other letter 15. a trace com-15.[, a trace compatible with the lower left-hand arc of a circle 17]., the upper part of an upright horizontal stroke on the line 21 [, a dot off the line

€νω

νιαθεηςι [

οςυδρευου

]εοςβαςιλη.[

l of ιροονί

Fr. 1 2 Of]a only the tail 9], perhaps the apex of the right-hand angle of µ a trace on the line; perhaps part of \$\pi\$ 18. [, two traces, one above the other, the upper abreast of the cross-stroke of \$\eta\$, the lower lower than its feet; not, I think; x. Perhaps \(\) 19]., the right-hand end of a cross-stroke, possibly representing \(\varepsilon \) 1, the left-hand arc of a circle, with a trace to right of its lower end; \(\varepsilon \) by no means suggested. Perhaps ω likeliest

FT, 2	Fr. 3	
i.i	j[
]μιπεν[][
]ιπαραξυ[]e\$e[
$]\epsilon,\iota c\omega c\iota \nu \pi[$		
]ψειντόδ[
][

έδλαμνατο Φοι εβίος Απόλλων]ανης ύπὸ πιαρ [θι ε νι έηι ενι]περί θνητιώ[ν ἀνθρώπων] | Αίδης καὶ | Φε ρεεφόνεια | |νοιν | περί γὰρ | χ | άριτ' ἐςτεφάνωςαν | λου δ' 'Iaci ων γένεθ' υίός λιειν φίλ[ο]ς ιδθ[ανάτοιειν] λετρηίδιος ηυ κόμοιο] ας ἀργυιρότοξ[ος Απόλλων] ιή]χήεντ[ος 'Ολύμπου] μειρε ζίοιο: ψ ρεί κα[λ]λίρ (ρ) σον [ΰδωρ] ά μωμή τηι ειν έ ταίρης] αι θεοί , αὐτοὶ ἔρ[αντοι μκος ιπ[ολεμιστέω] 15 δώματ α ι ήχή ενται πολυχ]ρύςου[Άιφιροδίιτης. πο λυχρύ του Άφροδί της τ έκεν έ[ν με γάροιειν] με γάροις ω.]eun [].K.[VEYEV Χαρίτω]ν αμαρύ[γματ' έχους-1.00 €νω εἰκὶνῖα θεῆιςι Teoc βαειλή [ος ύδρευου[ς 25

Frr. 2-3 Darkened. Fr. 23 . [, the lower part of an upright, followed by the lower left-hand arc of a circle 6 Faint traces suggesting the upper part of a stroke descending to right, followed by the upper left-hand part

of ϵ or θ

Fr. 8 1 c or the right-hand parts of π , followed by ϵ or less probably θ 2 ...[, the base of « or c, followed by the base of a loop open upwards on the line

Fr. 1 The contents appear to be largely genealogical but in spite of the occurrence of the proper name 'lactor' (l. 6) I cannot recognize to what family tree it is likely that reference is being made.

2] appreθispicar F 3 B; em. Vogliano.]ατης perhaps likewise represents a dative.
5 It is difficult to see the reason for the superscription in F 3 B of (χάρι)τ' ε(crephowcar), since it

must mean the same as the original χάριτι στεφάνωκαν. It is true that the construction seen in άκτρα ...τά τ' οδρανός έςτεφάνωται Θεογ. 382, περί δ' όλβος . . . έςτεφάνωτο Άςπ. 204 implies the possibility of an accusative, but the form would in that case presumably be χάριν, χάριν αμφιχέαι κεφαλήι Έργ. 65.

6 του δ' 'Iaclow: there is no unanimity about the name of Iasion's father or mother and the name 'Iaclass itself is confused with others having the same beginning. Iasion figures in legends connected with Crete and Samothrace. The only topographical references I can dubiously discern in this place seem to point to Thessaly.

7 Φίλος άθανάτοις». Iasion is generally said to have been loved by Demeter, but killed by Zeus. 8 seqq. Acrontoc: I can find no suitable source of this derivative as it stands, but it may be relevant that Stephanus has in Αστέριον: πόλιο Θετταλίας . . . ή νθν Πειρεςία . . . τό έθνικον Αστεριώνης και θηλυκόν Αστεριής και θηλυκόν Αστεριής και Αστεριές. If this is true, Αστρηίς might be a metrical accommodation.

There may be some support from the end of l. xx for the belief that this region is in point. To supplement d weiperious would be apt to produce the rare and generally avoided break at the fourth trochee, I Hespecloso might be accepted as standing in some relationship to the names of the Thessalian town of which Stephanus says: Πειρασία, πόλιο Μαγνησίας το εθνικόν Πειρασιεύς . . . το θηλυκόν Πειρασίς. λέγεται και Πειρετία (Πειραίτιος R, V) and of the Thessalian people perhaps mentioned by Thucydides at ii 22, 3 (Πειράκιοι?). Apollonius Rhodius gives the name of the home of Asterion as Πειρεκιαί (Arg. i 37, 584). The appearance of Mt. Olympus in l. 10 need not be interpreted geographically, but if it is to be so, it is congruous with other occurrences of Thessaly and not with Crete or Samothrace,

9 If] µac, perhaps 8á | µac', as above, l. 1. 10 ηχήεντος: cf. ούρεα ηχήεντα hy. Hom. xiv 5. The qualification of mountains as 'loud' is, so far

as I can find, uncommon in Greek poetry. 12 The scansion must have been peculiar. ρεί, too, is out of the way for ρέει; v. Θεογ. 84. I call I fire scansion must have been pecunial, per, not, is out of the way for peer iy . overy, o4. I can attention to by . Hom. Apoll, § 80 empeter scallopseov flows as a possible clue to what may have been intended, though jo can hardly be accepted for jy. analysis of the period flows to the period for the scallopseov flows: to be supplied at E 2, 4 = Hes. ft. 37 Re.*. Peiresiae is near the confluence of

the Apidanus and the Enipeus (Ap. Rhod. Arg. i 38).

13 évalone : perhaps dative. 15 There is a trace of ink above and to right of]. If it is not casual but represents the right-hand dot of a trema, κορυθάϊκος πολεμιστέω, on the model of κορυθάϊκι πτολεμιστή Il. xxii 132, may be con-

18 seq. As I do not see what the relation is between what survives in 2497 and what survives in 2496+F 3 B, I transcribe the text compounded of these two separately. In case it is suggested that 2497 has in 1. 18 an extra verse and that the correspondence is between 1, 19 and 7 deer of y may yapoicur 10 it should be said that I do not think there is any likelihood that sel could be accepted, though less could.

20 Cf. E 2, 24, G 6, Q 3. The phrase is ascribed by Et. Gen. in ἀμάρυγμα to Hesiod γυναικών καταλόγωι.

2498. ΗΕSIOD, Μενάλαι 'Ηοΐαι

The style of the verses partly preserved in the fragment here published is not distinguishable from that of verses attributed to Hesiod's Catalogue or 'Hoîas. The passage quoted in the note on 1. 2 is prima facie evidence that Pausanias found them in what he calls the Μεγάλαι 'Hoῖαι,

The text is written in a 'biblical' uncial on the back of a piece of a roll, on the front of which, running in the reverse direction, are parts of two columns of a prose work, which I should guess was a catalogue of literary pieces. This appears to be in a late second-century hand.

There are no lection signs. Two cursive corrections or variants have been superscribed by what I presume to be another hand.

η τέκ' Άρισταιχμί ητεκαρισταιχμ τὰς δ' αδ Βουτίδαι ταςδαυβουτιδαι Κήϋκος ποτί δώ[μα κηυκοςποτιδω ήτοι Π[ο]υ[λ]υκόω[ν μέν ητοιπ[] []υκοω[

ηγάγε[θ'] ἔπποις[ίν τε καὶ ἄρμαςι κολλητοῖςιν. 5 ηγαγε | μπητοις ή δέ οἱ ἐν μεγάρο ις

ηδεοιενμεγαρο

Δητογον ετεφανοί δηϊογονετεφανο την δὲ Πολυκρεί[ων τηνδεπολυκρει Εθαίχμην, ή είδε[ι ευαιχμηνηειδε την δ' άρα Χαιρεεί λαος 10 τηνδαραχαιρ€ςι

ιασιδησ 'Ιαείδης [ΐ]πποις[ι καὶ ἄρμαει κολλητοῖει ιςιαδη []πποι [

x No legendary figure is known, whether male or female, whose name begins with Mpicratxu-. 2 τὰς δ' αὐ: this appears to imply the mention in what preceded of another group of women, or

possibly only one, who is referred to in l. r, in some way related.

Boυτίδαι: the form of patronymic derived from Boύτης is, in its best-known possessors, (Έτεο)βουτάδαι, Βουτίδαι is upheld by 'Herodian' (ii 435, 15 L). If the middle syllable is to be presumed long in this verse, Bouretou, like Ηληγείδαι Callim. fr. 59, 5, may be supposed available. The 'sons of Boutes' seem to be Πουλυκόων and Πολυκρείων (II. 4, 8). Neither name is known to Greek legend. But the second is here said to have had Evalyum (1.9) to wife and a person of this name is found in a piece of his antiquarian research related in detail by Pausanias: πυθέσθαι δέ οπουδήι πάνυ έθελήτας οξηινές παίδες Πολυκάονι (sc. τῶι Δέλεγος) ἐγένοντο ἐκ Μεςςήνης, ἐπελεξάμην τάς τε 'Holac καλουμένας καὶ τὰ ἔπη τὰ Ναυπάκτια, πρός δὲ αὐτοῖς όπόςα Κιναίθων και Άςιος έγενεαλόγηςαν. οὐ μὴν ἔς γε ταθτα ἢν ςφιςιν οὐδὲν πεποιημένον, άλλά "Υλλου μέν του 'Ηρακλέους θυγατρί Εθαίχμηι ευνοικήςαι Πολυκάονα υίον Βούτου λεγούςας τάς μεγάλας οίδα 'Holaς, τὰ δὲ ἐς τὸν Μεςςήνης ἄνδρα . . . παρεῖταl cộιcs. The identification of the Euaichme of Pausanias with the Euaichme of the verses is made inescapable by the relation to the son of Boutes, but I can offer no explanation of the discrepancy between the names attached to this man in the two places, since corruption of either text is obviously ruled out.

3 Κήθκος ποτί δώμα: I have put the singular on account of the resemblance to Τωνδαρέου (-ω) ποτί

δώμα G 4, 38, H 21, but the plural is in general commoner. The mention of the house of Ceyx is further confirmation, if it were needed, of the identifica-

tion of Euaichme, for it was here that Hyllus and the other children of Heracles were harboured after his death (e.g. Diod. iv 57). 5 seq. Cf. for the sequence E 2, 17 seq., N 10-12, for the formula 2481 fr. 5 (b) iii 36, 2508 15.

7 Antoxov: a name unknown to Greek legend (unless one counts the only Greek but one before Troy wounded in the back, Il. xv 341 c. schol.). The variant is the name of a number of legendary persons, none the son of Pulycoon.

cτεφανο[: as a proper name only late, presumably therefore the common noun.

9 είδοι εκαίνυτο φώλα γυναικών or the like; cf. Od. iii 282, Acπ. 4 seq., 2508 10. 10 Paus. ix 20, 2 Ταναγραίοι δε ολαιστήν εφιει Ποίμανδρου γενέεθαι λέγουει Χαιρηείλεω παίδα του 'Iaclov . . . The mother of Poemandrus is named by Plutarch (qu. Gr. 37) Stratonike, so that Crparovi-

κην may well have ended the line. rr The error of the first-hand 'Icua- for 'Iaus- has its parallel at 2486 3 (where it is the patronymic of Amphion).

For the formula cf. E 2, 17?, N 10, 2495 7.

There is a flagrant instance in Θ₆₀γ. 319.

2499, HESIOD, Meyalau 'Hoiau?

The attribution to Hesiod of the following scrap is extremely precarious. Schol. Prind. Ol. i 127b informs us that Hesiod and Epimenides agreed in giving thirteen as the number of Hippodameia's suitors killed by her father Oenomaus. Pausanias writes (vi 21, 10) ἀπόθωνο δὶ πὸ τοῦ Οὐομιάου κατὰ τὰ ἐπη τὰν μεγάλια 'Ποίαε Δλακάθονο ὁ Παρβάσους ὁ ἀπότορο ἀποτο κίπο διαθμαμα, μετὰ δὲ Δλακάθονν κτλ, listing sixteen names in all. Other lists not professing to be based on Hesiod, give fifteen, thirteen, and as few as six, names (Schol. Pind. Ol. i 127 c, d, e). All the lists (except the last, which looks to me like the tail-end of Pausanias') include Alcathous (distinguished as δ Πορβάσους by Pausanias and the first of the others), only Pausanias has Marmax, for whom the first two of the others substitute Μέρμνης, the third Μέρμνον. If the suggested supplements of ll. 3 seq. and γ are correct, there is a prima facie probability that the passage to which Pausanias refers may be recognized. But it would not be difficult to think of alternatives.

The writing is an upright, round uncial of medium size to be dated in the second century. Only one accent remains, I believe added by a different pen.

]θεινον[
]μενκ.|
].νοςυἴο[
]αλκα[
5]ατρο[
]αζον[
΄]ρμαχ[
].τολιπ[

2 ,[, the lower part of the left-hand stroke of α , or less probably λ arc of a circle 8], an upright

3]., the right-hand

3 seq. Perhaps Hopha ovoc viol- and Ahea for-

5 π]ατρο[-,

6 σφ aζον τ-.

7 Among the possibilities consideration may be given to Má]ρμαχ[. Since the name is always declined with κ in Pausanias (who alone has it), presumably Μάρμαχ' would have to be postulated. 8 πσλική πρόρθο acceptable, but ½-ρν λωή and other possibilities not ruled out.

Σ 2500. HESIOD, Μελαμποδία?

A narrow and variously damaged strip from a roll containing the right-hand parts of verses that can be certainly assigned to Hesiod, but not except very tentatively to a specific work. For reasons for suggesting the Medaumobia see on IL. 2, 9, 14.

The writing is a medium-sized example of the common angular type and may be ascribed to the early third century. As far as I can tell, the two or three accents are from the same pen as the text.

ης υπο λειδακαλλι ικληςωκ Ιοςανί Ικτοί νυκτιμο.[ρυγεινατο $\mu [], o[$]vy [] . K χυν'ο περι]..υ.τοπ....[]...[v]...[]...7..[]a[Ιντε οδο η] ιαφ. ω. Ινα[Ιεκλυ[15] ox[] v...[$]\phi\iota\lambda[.]\tau\eta\tau\iota[$ ec v Junaca |ν | αριστ[|οῦcάτ | μη ενδεξιοςο

The surface is rubbed in places so that the ink has disappeared or survives only in scattered marks. There are also brown stains, but these do not generally affect the decipherment

1], on the lim the end of a stroke descending from left as Nove ences on the underlayer, the original surface having flated off parts of # 2 1, yo or the left-hand parts of # 3 1, see that the left of the left

p only the fork, but not, I think, χ. After this a dot level with the top of the letters and a blank space After # a convex stroke off the line, followed by elements of an upright descending below the line, and this by what now looks like y, but smaller than the normal and on a lower level scattered traces. The last letter but one had an upright descending below the line and turning out to left Before v the upper part of an upright, followed by a small convex stroke well off the line]...[, a dot near the line, a sinuous stroke, a dot level with the top of the letters; perhaps only two letters represented 13 Of p, which is abnormally elevated, only the right-hand parts; perhaps n should be preferred so damaged that comight be read. After it an upright, descending below the line, with traces to its right at the top (and middle?) Before n, of which only the upper left-hand half, the feet of two uprights on the line 14], the left-hand parts of a triangular letter tween φ and ω a high dot and the lower end on the line of a stroke descending from left . [, a dot 16]., a dot at about mid-letter]., a trace of a horizontal stroke on the line 18], faint traces suggesting the top of a circle Before v a dot at mid-letter, after v dots in the positions of the left-hand end of the bar and the bottom of the stalk of τ 19 Of # only the uprights, of a only the apex 20 Above the right-hand side of the gap between v and a, apparently in the hand of the text, ink which I cannot interpret. It resembles a small arabic 2 with an extra tail in the angle, a 22 Of \$ only the right-hand end of the cross-stroke

1 Perhaps $\delta n \delta$ changed to $\delta n \delta$, but a cannot be verified and $\delta n o n \bar{l}$ or δn^* $\delta n \bar{l}$ is theoretically possible, if not particularly likely. (If] n_i represented a dative, $\tau \delta a \delta^*$ δn^* $\delta n \epsilon \delta e e$. Hes, δr , $\tau \delta \delta$ Rz. 2 would be formally comparable with one of these alternatives.)

3 Χολείδα κολλεήσκων or these words in another case occurred in Book it in of Hesiod's Μολημονλία (Hes. fr. 107 Ra.3). There is no certainty that they are to be recognized here. Φωναδεία is a possible alternative for the first and, as will be seen below (1.24), a mention of Phocis would seem not to be out of place. κολλεώσρου is an equally good interpretation of the evidence in place of the second. But there are other indications, though they are very alight, consistent with that poem's being the source of these verses. See notes on IL o and fig.

3 ε]πίκλητω κ[αλε-.

4 I should choose loc disalwror, in spite of the neglect of the digamma (already found in the *Riad*) and the appearance of purif in the next verse.

5 I suppose μογ[-. If μον[, with the second upright of ν entirely obliterated, it must be remarked that the approved form for Hesiod is μουν-, not μον-, though μον- is found once in Homer in the derivative μονολέξει.

9 In view of the possibility that the Mohapurolés is the source of these verses, and of the factor reterred to in the note on 1.1 at below, it may be allowable to record the following every specialities remarks. If χ̄νο represents (refeac) reg/e, (of Achilles at H go), there is a fanous runner, lipicins, who, as well as his father, Phylacus, is known to have had a place in the story of Melannyas and appears with his father in a quotation from the Mohapurolés (perhaps Book ii, Hes. fr. 166 Rs. ⁵).

7. 14 The next verse makes δta Φλουγία certain. Philonis, as we harn on the authority of Pherecycles (sch. Hom. Od. Aix 23), was a daughter of Delon (in other places called Deioneus), king of Photois. She is not mentioned in Apollodorus' list of Deion's children (Bibl. 19, 4), but it is to be inferred from it that she was the aunt of Inhicidus.

15 This represents Hea. ft. 11 Re.2* ft. few direbords or Φυλμμονδ ex bords eilbig. Philonis born Autolycus to Hermes, Philamonn to Apolio (Phercycles ap. schol. Hom, Lc.). Webblass is recognisable at the end of the next line, which may well have contained a parallel reference to the role of Hermes in its lost part.

mes in its lost po 17 φιλ[ό]τητι.

2501. HESIOD, Catalogue?

The general character of the following remnants of hexameters does not seem in doubt. The names are for the most part those of descendants of Melampus, and though

female names, perhaps as a result of the state of preservation of the manuscript, are noticeably rare, there is no reason to suppose that this piece does not represent a section of Hesiod's Karakopoc youvackov. But it may be added that not enough is known of the Medaµmobla (which has been conjectured to be the source of some parts of the Riad and Odyssey thought to be 'late') to rule it out as their origin.

The poetic text is written, on the back of a document, in a decent small hand without lection signs. I strongly suspect that the copyist is the same as the writer of I, which is also on the back of a document, and that the two pieces formed part of the same manuscript. The document is ascribed by implication to the third century. I should have guessed that the literary text might have fallen within the second.

],[]μεγθ[].[]μεγθ[
]ν[]. [.]πηρατο.[]ν[]α . [ε]πήρατον[
	1.5	οιρανονύϊ εας ε[3.[Κ]οίρανον υξέας έ[εθλούς
	705	μακαιαντιφατη.[$]\theta[$]ια καὶ Άντιφάτη.[
5] av []]ηνπρονοηντεκ[].av.[].[]ην Προνόην τεκ[
] . ρα[]θε[]κλυμενοςγε []pa[]Θε[ο]κλύμενος γε .[
]ευχ[] η[] πολυϊδοςαμ[]ευχ[] η[]γ Πολύιδος ἀμ[ύμων
	1.1] []υπϊλιο[.] .γεμ . []g[] []ὖπ' "Ιλιο[ν] ἠγεμόε[ccαν
	3.0	γαμεμνονικαιμ[Α]γαμέμνονι καὶ Μ[ενελάωι
10		[καλλιεφυρουαρ[]ς καλλιεφύρου Άρ[γειώνης
		ραπερικλυμενω] ρα Περικλυμένω[ι
] [] αθεωναπομηδ[][.]τα θεῶν ἄπο μήδ[εα εἰδά
		[αμεμν [.] αιμ[Άγ]αμέμνο[ν.] καὶ Μ[ενελα-
]ει αμε[] ε οθει[] ειν ἄμ' ε[.] πετο θει[
15] []ουρη κου [].[κ]ούρη. κουκ[
-5] . οϊληαμεγαθυ [] "Οϊλῆα μεγάθυμ[ον
	1[]ο ιδαωνιανακτ[1[Π]οςειδάωνι ἄνακτ[ι
]. u[] ολεωνηγητορ], y[]πολέων ἡγήτορ[α λαῶν
]a.[] ιφιλο μακαρ[]a.[] ι φίλον μακάρ[εςςι θεοῖς
	2	2		

The left-hand remains are attached to the right-hand by strips of the horizontal layers from which

the vertical layers have disappeared 1 Between yau of 9 perhaps the lower part of the loop of α and the base of c 2. (, v seems possible 3), (, a poparently a stroke, level with the tops of the letters, curving slightly downwards from left to right, but perhaps two letters represented, e_{α} , v or followed by o_{β} v would be taken for v with a short transverse stroke through the middle; if this decipherment is accepted, seed must be substituted in the right-hand transcript 4. (, w meritable v is given the strong a triple of v is a substituted in the violettes, on the lifest, that of a suggested only by the position of the layer (acceptable 6), if two letters, on likeliest, that of is augrested only by the position of the

2501 2. HESIOD, CATALOGUE?

traces off the line, and a has an unusual projection to right of its tip [, the lower part of an upright forking at the top; v not suggested 12] ... [, on the underlayer, a trace suggesting the righthand angle of ζ , level with the tops of the letters, perhaps followed by a part of the loop and the top 15].[, the base of a circle After 7 prima facie 4, but the surface has been eaten off to right and the spacing suggests P Between K and o the fibres are broken and displaced and I cannot combine the dispersed traces 16] ... , a horizontal stroke, thickened at the left-hand end, level with the tops of the letters, followed by what looks like the left-hand half of n; the first sign is on the edge of a gap and may represent two letters, the second may be compared with the similar sign in 1, 3, where it is taken as e or cancelled . There is a tail of ink emerging from the lower lefthand side of o and a dot against its top, neither accounted for 17]. .[, traces compatible with ε, followed by an upright]o., these traces are ink that has soaked through on the underlayer; the second would be taken for the left-hand part of \$\kappa\$ 18 [, the left-hand arc of a circle? 19 [] ϵ or ϵ or, possibly, θ suggested],, if one letter, η , but two may be represented

The majority of the proper names, and perhaps some that are not immediately obvious, are those of descendants of Melampus. There is a good deal of discrepancy between the pedigrees of this family recorded by ancient authors and not much help is to be got from them in determining what is lost in

2 seqq. Kolpavoc was the grandson (Paus. i 43, 5) or great-grandson (Pherecydes ap. schol. T II. xiii 663) of Melampus. We are not informed of any brothers, though 1. 3 looks as if X ral Kolpavov, υλέας έεθλούς, should be understood (cf. e.g. Hes. fr. 86 Rz.2), nor of any sister or of the name of his mother, though I should guess l. 2 to contain a mention of a woman, -αν ἐπήρατον είδος ἔχουςαν (cf. e.g. F 4, 39, Θεογ. 908).

4 seq. Αντιφάτης appears as a son of Melampus in the genealogy of Theoclymenus set out in Od. xv 225 seqq. and likewise in Diodorus iv 68, 5 and schol. Eur. Phoen. 173. In these places he is the father of Oikles (Diodorus says, by Zeuxippe). In the Odyssey passage he is given a brother, Marrioc, and this name appears as that of a son of Melampus also in Pherecydes (l.c.) and in Paus. vi 17, 6 (who makes him, not Antiphates, father of Oikles). Two further names, perhaps representing only one person, are found, in Diodorus (l.c.) Blac, in Pausanias (i 43, 5) and elsewhere (e.g. Bibl. i 9, 13, 1) Aβαc, as sons of Melampus.

Daughters of Melampus are recorded only by Diodorus (l.c.), who gives the names Marris and Προνόη.] Μαντ[is a possible interpretation of the ink at the beginning of l. 5 and she, more probably than Μάντιος, if either, may be supposed to occur alongside of Προνόην.

5 If] ospa[is to be read, K] ospa["- may be thought of, but the decipherment is uncertain and there are other possibilities.

In the Homeric pedigree (Od. l.c.) Θεοκλύμενος is the son of Πολυφείδης, grandson of Melampus. He appears to be the cousin of Κοίρανος (Od. l.c. Μελάμπους-Μάννιος [Πολυφείδης-Θεοκλύμενος

7 Πολύιδος was the son of Kolpavoc (Pind. Ol. xiii 75, Paus. l.c., Pherceydes l.c., al.) and father of Euchenor (II. xiii 663, al.). Whether or not the name of Euchenor is to be recognized in the letters preserved at the beginning of the verse, the references to the Trojan story in the following lines make it reasonably certain that the Homeric account of Euchenor's choice (IL. l.c.) has some relevance here. 10 καλλικφύρου Μρ[γειώνης, i.e. Helen, as at 2481 fr. 5 (a) i 14, cf. 2489 6 c. not.

II No person named Περικλύμενος—I assume that the possibility περί Κλυμένωι may be disregarded—occurs among the descendants of Melampus. Periclymenus, the eldest son of Neleus, may be supposed to have come into contact with Melampus in Pylos (for a possible occasion see e.g. Bibl. i 9, 12) or with Amphiaraus, his great-grandson, in the Argo. Periclymenus, the son of Poseidon, was about to kill Amphiaraus, when he was swallowed by the carth. I cannot guess what either would be doing here. The suspicion must arise that \$\Pi\epsilon\rightarrow\$ is a mere error and \$\Theta\epsilon\rightarrow\$ again intended.

12 θεών . . . elδώc as at Od. vi 12.

13 seq. I suppose Άγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάωι . . .] ειν ἄμ' είπετο οτ έςπετο.

16 If the o of 'Orliga is meant to be cancelled, so that 'This is to be read, there is no doubt about the person meant, Ileus or Oileus can only be the father of the Locrian Ajax. But I cannot find that this person has any relevance to the house of Melampus and strongly suspect that 'Οϊκλήα is meant, he being undisputedly the grandson of Melampus (see 4 seq. n. above).

'Οϊκλήα μεγάθυμον Od. xv 243. 17 segg, evidently contain the statement that some woman mated with Poscidon bore a son. For the formulae cf. e.g. 2481 fr. 5 (a) i 27-28, where they occur in reverse order. Separately they recur

I can make no guess at the persons alluded to. Amphiaraus is obviously not eligible.

2502, HESIOD, Catalogue?

The general similarity of what remains of the following verses to parts of the Catalogue is obvious, but as I have remarked elsewhere, there seems to have been a body of such writing, not all of it having the Catalogue as its source or Hesiod as its putative author.

The contents are part of a pedigree. From l, 3 onwards enough can be seen or reasonably conjectured to make the hypothesis, that it concerns a daughter of Pelops, not absurd. But I can see no relation between what precedes 1. 3 and such a context or. indeed, any recorded story.

The writing is a good, medium-sized uncial of early date. It may be compared with P.Yale 1273 (Pl. iii Merkelbach) and P.Ryl. 54. I suppose it to be assignable to the first century.

The surface is in many places frayed out and distorted and the description of the traces will often rest on illusion.

2503. HESIOD, CATALOGUE?

1] $q\tau$: of q only the feet, but no other short vowel available; of τ only the upright After τ o looks likeliest, but ε may not be ruled out After y a horizontal stroke on the line, as of δ; the start of a stroke rising gently to right, resembling the turn-up of some e and e; the serif to left of a lost of a Stone ising genuy or igns, resemining one unitry or some with the man to a most one as stone [1, if a trace on the line], the upper part of an upper part of an upper quite median. Of a only elements of the left-hand stroke. After it a short horizontal stroke on a single fibre, followed by a dot, level with the top of the letters, having below it slightly to right the end of a horizontal stroke on the line 4], perhaps a or the right-hand side of v the first traces are compatible with no; I cannot tell whether those before c are compatible with nor, if they were, whether there would be room for a 7 Whether oc or ov not determinable, the ends of this and the following lines being scoured off 8], the top of a tall upright; if φ, no whole letter missing after it], the lower end of a stroke descending from left On either side of a scattered dots 14]., a median trace on a single fibre, compatible with the right-hand arc of o , the lower part and tip of a slightly concave stroke rising to right; between it and the preceding o remains of a heavy low dot, perhaps casual] and] uprights 15 Or two letters, 1 of

2 I can make no useful contribution to the elucidation of this verse. φυλιον and κορυστον might in theory be adjectives or parts of adjectives, but I see no probability that they are so, and, if they are proper names, they are unrecorded and have between them a word, which would be expected to be nothing but \$86, but cannot be so read.

3 ev μεγάροι]c suggested by common form.

δία γυναικών see next n.

4 Αστυδάμειαν: among other legendary women with this name one is the daughter of Pelops. It is implied by schol. Thuc, i 9 that this person was the wife of Sthenelus-the actual statement is that she was the mother of Eurystheus and sister of Atreus-and though there is a good deal of disagreement about the name of the wife of Sthenelus (Niklann Bibl. ii 4, 5, 5 and Hesiod ap. schol. T Hom. Il. xix 116; Αμφιβία schol. T ibid, and Pherecydes ap. schol. A ibid.; Αυσιδίκη schol. T ibid.; to mention only other daughters of Pelops), and though Hesiod is in one place (schol. A ibid.) said to have called her Antibia, daughter not of Pelops but of Amphidamas, yet there is ample justification for supposing that the parents of Eurystheus were ordinarily considered to be Sthenelus and a daughter of Pelops.

I do not think there will be much dispute about the probability of the supplements I have suggested in l. 9 and l. 11 (of which the implication is a mention of, or at least a reference to, Eurystheus). If they are adopted, it will follow that bia yuvanav is to be interpreted as meaning Pelops' wife, Hippodameia, and that 1. 4 is to be completed by the insertion of other names of her daughters by

5 de |δ[ν]σίσαντο looks likely, but too little of δ survives for it to be verifiable.

6 This seems no place for a future. I think the common workcar' must have been intended. But I cannot verify η_i and in theory]. []. cl r^i drown is an alternative.

The two verses may have said; Many wooed them and Sthenclus took to wife—whichever it was.

7 θεόφω μήςτωρ ἀτάλαντος (and the accusative) Homeric.

9 (θε νέλοι ο ἄν]ακτος.

II βίη() 'Ηρακλ]ηείη[()].

12 ἐπ]ἐτελλεν ἀέθλο[νε cf. χαλεπούε ἐπετελλετ' ἀέθλουε Od. xi 622, Μεπ. 94 (both with reference to

13 Presumably ἄρμασ] κολλη[τοΐ]α, in which case this may be the first verse of a new section relating to a second of the women mentioned in 1.4. (For statements about the husbands of the daughters of Pelops see e.g. Bibl. ii 4, 5, 2 seqq.)

2503. HESIOD, Catalogue?

The following fragment preserves what it is natural to take for a piece of genealogical narrative similar to others known to have stood in Hesiod's Catalogue and exhibiting many of the fixed formulae in which such genealogies are couched. It may come from that source. But there are other works, both by Hesiod and by other

authors, which it might be impossible, certainly in a fragmentary state, to distinguish from the Catalogue, and it is probably significant that the details found here do not seem to have made their way into the Bibliotheca of Apollodorus or any other historical or antiquarian writing.

The straightforward interpretation of what can be read or reasonably guessed to have stood in the text seems to be: Ll. 1-4 X (a person who lived in a part of Asia Minor watered by the Hermus?) treated Y (Dardanus himself?) like a son. Ll. 5-10 Dardanus married the daughter of Broteas (who, if the son of Tantalus is meant, presumably lived in a part of Asia Minor watered by the Hermus, i.e. in the region east of Smyrna) for her beauty. Ll. xx-r3 She bore him Pandion and a lovely daughter, ll. 14–16 whom the doughty Z took in marriage. But I cannot say that I see exactly how all the necessary links are to be supplied between the parts.

The poetic text was written on the front of a roll, of which the back was used for a document apparently consisting of dated entries. Nearly everything of this but beginnings of lines, ī, īβ, īợ, īổ, is lost. The verses are in a hand with a strong general resemblance to that (or those) of 2209 (Callimachus). In fact, though there is a consistent difference in the way some of the letters, for example ϵ , are made, and, again, there is no occurrence of the angular a, I am not sure that it should not be attributed to the same copyist. At any rate, it is of about the same date.

10/1....[].9.[].....[] []λεωνως έιθ εονυι []ρ φορουαςιης εδος]οβοτους έρμον πάρα. [5] δανοτηγετ' ευτπαις] βροτεαοδαϊφρονος οτί Ιρωνκαλλιπλοκαμί ηεντακαμππωνξαν]ντεβοωναγελαςκαιπω[ξινεκ άρει ειεκαινυτο[]οπαιδαςομονλεχοςεις[]πανδιον ενυψηλοιειδ [λιδοιηνελικωπιδακαλ] δοςερηρ[]ςταθανατ[] ωτεκαιαρμας] λιηςθαλερην] ητριον[aw 1.00 lk.

] []λεων ώς εί θ' έδν υίο [ν πυ]ροφόρου Άςίης έδος Ιοβότους "Ερμον πάρα [Ιρδανος ήγετ' έθς παις 1. Βροτέαο δαϊφρονος]οτ[]ρων καλλιπλοκαμ[μήεντα καὶ ἵππων ξαν[θὰ κάρηνα Ιν τε βοών ἀγέλας καὶ πώ[εα μήλων]είνεκ' ἄρ' είδει ἐκαίνυτο | φῦλα γυναικών. η οι γείνατ ο παίδας όμον λέχος εἰς αναβάςα Μανδίον' εν ύψηλοιει δό[μοιει α]ίδοίην έλικώπιδα καλ[λιπάρηον η είδος ἐρήρ[ι]ςτ' ἀθανάτ[ηςι ἔπποι]είν τε καὶ ἄρμαε[ι κολλητοῖει έϋμ]μελίης θαλερην[] ητριον[

1KOV

]ĸ.[

 ${\tt r}$], the lower part of an upright with a stroke going to left at its top; perhaps two letters, ${\tt e}{\tt r}$ Of σ only the base; perhaps θ . After it the foot of an upright $1,\ldots, \ell$, the bases of five or more letters, of which the penultimate may be σ or θ 2] ℓ a trace on a single fibre, level with the top of the letters 4 .[, traces compatible with the upper end of the right-hand stroke and the tip of the left-hand bottom angle of 8 5 Of p only the extreme lower end upright, perhaps followed by the upper part of a circle, of which the lower part has been rubbed off; if o, larger than usual 7]o, only the right-hand arc; I am not sure that ω might not be an alternative possibility 14 h is not verifiable 17], apparently the upper end of a stroke descending to right 18]., an upright with a trace to left at the foot 19]s, only the righthand tips of the upper and lower arms 20 .[, I believe λ, but cannot rule out δ

2 A locution of a common type. Verbally nearest to what is found here is Od. xvii III evounteec ἐφίλει ώτεί τε πατήρ έδν υίδν, which suggests the possibility—I cannot verify it—of]φ[ε]λέων, in which case the principal verb might be of the same kind as in too de vyarpácu few érima M 1, 7 or d de mur They lea Terrecci Il. xiii 176.

3 πυ]οοφόρου cf. Αείδα πυροφόρου Choeril. Sam. fr. 3.

Melne έδος cf. Aesch. P.V. 412. (These two examples, along with 'Ιθάκης έδος Od. xiii 344, seem to me to be distinguishable from such as Μάκαρος έδος, on the one hand, and 'Ολόμπον έδος, on the other, from which LST does not separate them.)

4 μηλ]οβότους cf. Aesch, Suppl. 548 Ηείδος δι' αΐας μηλοβότου Φρυγίας διαμπάξ. Έρμον. . βίνήεντα suggested by II. xx 392, Hom. vii. Herodot. 105, as well as by common form. 5] ρδανος: since 'Ιάρδανος, the husband (or master) of Omphale, hardly seems worth considering, the only name I can suggest is ∆do∂avoc. A genealogical tree, apparently more or less agreeing with what was already known about this figure, is partly preserved in M 3. What is found here is very different. I have been able to find no legend in which Δάρδωνος, Βρονέας, and Πωνδίων have any rela-

ède mase: according to Homer Dardanus was the child of Zeus and a mortal woman, elsewhere his mother is said to be Electra, a daughter of Atlas, or Electryone. What is expected at the end of the verse is the father's name. The mother's might take its place, if the father's followed. I do not know whether it is likely to have been found by itself (though in the cases of Alcmena and Thetis it is).

6 Βροτέας; son of Tantalus (schol. Eur. Or. 5), father (as an alternative to Thyestes) of a Tantalus said to be Clytemnestra's first husband (Paus. ii 22). We hear of no daughter, if one is implied by ημετ' in l. 5, which is not quite certain.

7 If]o is rightly read, presumably]οτέρων; if]ω,]ωτήρων. I cannot make]μ of it.

8 I suppose χρυτον τι μήτντα cf. Od. xi 327; χ. τιμήντα II. xviii 425. The end of the verse after Il. ix 407.

9 πώεα μήλων 'Εργ. 786 (and πώεα μήλων Od. iv 413) but πώεα οἰῶν Π. xi 677, Od. xiv 100. In the context there is a temptation to see you in these two lines but the scale of the objects seems

10 'Because she surpassed in beauty'. The grammarians condemn this use of είνεκα for οΰνεκα (see Pfeifier's note at Call. fr. 1, 3), and I find no other instance in the mapaboose of Hesiod (who has about a dozen of ofveka).

The locution may have stood at 2495 fr. 11, 2, 2498 g; a more elaborate form at Mow. 4 seq. # pa γυναικών φύλον έκαινυτο θηλυτεράων είδει τε μεγέθει τε. Cf. also κάλλει ένίκων φύλα γυναικών II. ix 130. II The same verse may have occurred at N 12]ας όμον λέχος εἰςαναβ[. For other examples of the same or a similar formula cf. 2487 fr. 1 i 21, 2481 fr. 5 (b) ii 28, iii 8 and possibly 5 (a) i 1.

12 I can make nothing of the appearance of Pandion in this context. It may be worth while remarking (i) that Dardanus had a son named Erichthonius and that the father of the Attic king Pandion was named Erichthonius, but they are different persons and there is not, in any case, room for the insertion of a name in addition to that of the mother of Pandion; (ii) that Phineus had a son named Pandion by his first wife and married as his second wife Idaea, daughter of Dardanus (Bibl. iii

έν ύψηλοῖει δόμοιειν 2487 fr. 1 i 4.

13 seq. From παίδας in l. 11 it must be inferred that the woman here described was a sister of Pandion.

13 έλικώπιδα καλλιπάρηση Θεογ. 298.

14 η άθανάτητι cf. 2481 fr. 5 i το (and perhaps 4), 2481 frr. 3+4, 12 (?). 15 This formula seems to be employed in two forms: (a) επποιε και αρμακε κολλητοίε N 10, E 2, 17 (where I cannot from the facsimile make κολλητοΐου out of what is preserved in P. Yale), 2498 II (?), 2495 fr. 16, 7 (?). This is the Homeric form. (b) επποιείν τε καὶ ἄρμαει κολλητοίει 2481 fr. 5 (b) iii 36, 2498 5, both times preceded by \(\delta\gamma\delta\eta^{\theta}\), so that it may well be a variation of the more usual form adopted to suit this word. If it were possible to be sure of hydyel here, its effect would be to rule out θαλερήν ποιήτατ' άκοιτιν and to recommend θαλερήν κεκλήτθαι άκοιτιν for the end of l. 16.

16 The following consideration makes it questionable whether the foregoing hypotheses are to be accepted. They imply the supplying of a proper name of trochaic scansion at the beginning of this line of such a length that it with ευμμελ fills the equivalent space to ηγαγεθέπποιαντ, i.e. of eight or nine letters. No doubt such names occur, but the initial probability, that a trochaic name will more often resemble Κύκιος (Μεπ. 368), Φέλλος (Hes. fr. 46 Rz.2), Φῶκος (2495 fr. 16 ii 8), makes it a more satisfactory hypothesis to suppose - - - o eum missing at the beginning and no more than o - u, say, θέτ' ἀκοιτιν, at the end, and this in turn entails the rejection of ψνάνεθ' in 1. 15.

2504. HESIOD, Catalogue

A scrap from a roll containing parts of the same verses as H. It is written in a stocky hand to be assigned to the early second century.

H 90-93

τρύχεςκεν δὲ μέν]ος βρότε[ον μινύθεςκε δὲ καρπός ώρηι ἐν εἰαρίνηι, ὅτε] τ' ἄτριχος [οὔρεςι τίκτει τατριχος έν κευθμω]νι τρίτω[ι έτεϊ τρία τέκνα νιτριτω

4 I cannot equate with H 93. The second letter is represented by the upper right-hand arc of a circle, the third by the upper part of an upright, the fourth perhaps by the upper left-hand arc of

2505. HESIOD, Catalogue?

A scrap of a roll, containing, where intelligible, elements resembling those found in Hesiodic pedigrees.

The writing is a smallish rounded uncial, not, I think, of early date, possibly even of the fourth century. The mysterious figure in L 3 may be due to a second hand. There are no other additions to the original text.

>] henc [π ωρθι [υγετοςμε . ηνωπυϊεθε]μεγαροιςθεοί

The upper part rubbed

1 Overproduct the line; prehaps two letters 2], the base of a small circle off the line; presumably 0 [...] he beddies upright. Above the last three letters traces of interlinear ink 3 sumably 0 [...] he beddies upright. Above the last three letters traces of interlinear ink 3 After a large heavy sign, resembling and the second size of a large last of the large last of the line and a slightly convex upright parallel to some its right 4 [.] an angle, open to right, on the line. There is room for a small or narrow letter between this and e 5], the base of a crite of the line, ligatured to 7

4 The context makes τηλ]όγετος likely.

6 ή δέ οἱ ἐν με]γάροις θεοείκελα γείνατο τέκνα Ε 2, 18.

EPIMETRUM

PSI 1383 is part of a leaf of a parchment codex containing on either side the remains of eighteen hexameters. It was observed by Merkelbach that P. Yale 1273, which he was the first to publish, contains in Il. 12 seqq. parts of the same verses as PSI 13838, Il. 1-16. It has not, so far as I know, been observed that P. Yale 1273 contains in Il. 1-4 parts of the same verses as PSI 3830, Il. 15-18. The text formed by the combination of these may be exhibited thus:

]εηβηςαι|φιλουϋιου πρέ]υ ήβῆςαι φίλου υίδυ]ηται|[βαειληξ]τητοι βαειλήξ]αργυρ[]]ενηυ]αργυρ[οδ]ίσην]οοο[]]εδαφ καλλό]οοο(ν) ίδδωσ

The last two endings are common form in references to rivers and, when the supplement δc τε Λλαδηθεν προίει (from Hes. fr. 37 Rz.-) is prefixed to καλλίφρον τόσερ, it becomes clear that we have here the passage to which Strabo alludes (iz. 424) καὶ ''Πείδοο δ' dru πλέον περὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ (sc. Gephisi) λέγει καὶ ''ῆς ὑρωιδος ανοκλοία καὶ δρακοντοιδος. Νο that lith faults in the quotation he appends (Hes. fr. 38 Rz.-) can be corrected, but διὰ γλήχονων πφίς)νων 'hetween banks οἱ (') pennyτοιγα' is a welcome substitute for διὰ Γλήχονοί τ' ἀριμνήν, and it is now revealed that he has omitted a whole line between this and that ending in βράκοι⟩ διὰ.

Between the bottom of PSI 1383a and the top of 1383B seven lines are shown by P. Yale to be missing. If the two columns when complete contained an equal number, the seven (since they cannot be equally divided) must have stood en bloe below A or above B, making a complete column of twenty-five lines. Furthermore, since A and B are consecutive, it is probable that the manuscript contained only one column to the page, the theoretical alternative possibility, that A is the right-hand column on the recto and B the left-hand column on the verso of a leaf containing two columns to the page, being made unlikely by the width of the hexameter verse.

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(The figures 20 are to be supplied before 75, 24 before 81–99, 25 before 00–05; Epim. refers to the 'Epimetrum' on p. 82; figures in small raised type refer to fragments, small roman figures to columns; an asterisk indicates that the word to which it is allached is not recorded in the ninth edition of Liddell and Scott, Greek-English Lexicon; square brackets indicate that a word is supplied from other sources or by conjecture; a reference enclosed in round brackets indicates an interlinear comment.)

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